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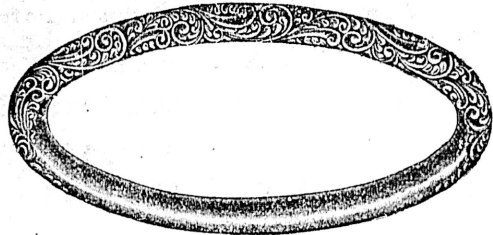
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VOL. XXVI., NO. 95

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

TWENTY-TWO PAGES.



The Elbow and Short Sleeve Blouses and Miss Olga Nethersole are responsible for recent changes in bracelet fashions. We should like to show you our **SOLID GOLD NETHERSOLE BANGLE BRACELETS**, ranging in price from \$7 up to the massive gold bracelets at \$15.

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GOLD CURB BRACELETS, set with pearls, diamonds, sapphires, rubies, opals, etc., from \$15 to \$100.

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TO THE LADIES OF VICTORIA

We have purchased the entire exhibit of fruit shown by R. M. PALMER & SONS, at our Fall Show. THEY TOOK FIRST PRIZE. We will have on sale on Monday, Apples, Pears, Plums and Crab-apples, composing this Exhibit.

The West End Grocery Co.

42 Government Street 'Phone 88

INVASION OF CANADA BY BRAWNY SCOTS

Grand Trunk Contractors Secure Big Contingent From the Old Land

LIKELY ALL WILL SETTLE IN WEST

Bank Manager Instantly Killed—A Blow Struck at Arbitration

QUEBEC, Sept. 29.—O'Brien & Mulroney, contractors for the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific from La Tuque to the Quebec bridge, are importing Scotch labor to work on the new road, and 150 brawny sons of Scotland, who arrived here by the steamer Athenia, left by special train to commence operations. Further contingents will come to be employed on the same work. These immigrants are a stalwart aggregation of Scotchmen, who intend to settle in Canada and are determined to gain experience here by working on the railroad before deciding upon a place to locate on farm lands. Judging from the names of the new arrivals they evidently are connected in relationship. There are no less than 31 MacLeods, 19 Macdonalds, ten Mackenzies, seven Macmillans, six Mackays, besides smaller representations of MacWhinnies, MacArthurs, MacGillivrays, MacLogans, McKies, MacFarlands, MacDiarmids, MacMurdoes, etc.

Ramsay Macdonald's Views
Montreal, Sept. 29.—A London cable says there is some evidence of disappointment in political labor circles at the cautious but almost pessimistic tone of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's report on the labor movement in Canada, just published. Mr. Macdonald's view clearly is that the labor movement in Canada must first go through a nationalizing fire. Labor leaders must decide once and for all what part they will take in the silent but sullen conflict going on far below the surface of Canadian life between British and United States tones of life.

Was Tired of Life
Montreal, Sept. 29.—At St. Hyacinthe, Mrs. Daunais aged 65, committed suicide yesterday. The only cause for the rash act which is given is that she felt too despondent at the departure of her two sons who had been visiting her for some time, that she did not care to live any more.

Matches Again
Sutton, Ont., Sept. 29.—Carrie Elnora, the 5-year-old daughter of Geo. Hudson of this village died this morning from burns received yesterday. Her clothes took fire from lighted matches with which she was playing.

A Blow at Arbitration
Toronto, Ont., Sept. 29.—A blow was struck at arbitration as a means of adjusting labor difficulties by W. A. O'Keefe of St. Louis, international secretary of the Plasterers' union, in an address before that body's convention in Labor Temple yesterday. He admitted that as a temporary expedient arbitration has some value, but at best it was a broken reed for labor men to lean upon.

Methodists' Home Work
Toronto, Ont., Sept. 29.—The sub-committee of the Home Mission executive of the Methodist church is holding a two days' session here apportioning ground for all fields of home work. Six young men arrived here yesterday from England for work of Methodist churches in western provinces. This addition to the force in the field brings a total assistance obtained from the old country to forty-five.

Bank Manager Killed
Dutton, Ont., Sept. 29.—Harry Craig manager of the Midson Bank of Dutton, was instantly killed by an express train at the Michigan Central railway station last night. He attempted to cross the tracks in front of the approaching train. He was 36 years old and was to have been married in November. He was the son of Rev. Canon Craig, of Petrolia.

Drowning Accident Feared
London, Ont., Sept. 29.—Mr. R. H. Hopkins, a Sturgeon Point resident, has been missing since Wednesday evening, and it is feared he has been drowned while endeavoring to extricate a gasoline launch from weeds. The launch was found in the river, but no trace of Hopkins' body has been found.

Fatality at Toronto
Toronto, Sept. 29.—Reade, the six-year-old son of Dr. R. J. Reade,

dentist, was crushed to death by a street car at Macpherson avenue yesterday. He along with companions, were riding on a farmer's wagon. When the farmer drove them off, Reade jumping right in front of a street car.

Railways Made Over \$600,000

Montreal, Sept. 29.—Final figures for the western harvest excursion season show that 23,657 laborers went west, many more than ever went before. This means that considerably over \$600,000 will be paid directly into the treasuries of the railways of Canada merely to get men to the west to engage in harvest operations and bring them back east again. Last year only 16,538 men were carried. The increase for the present year is more marked in that every province in the east of Canada shows a proportionate growth over the previous figures. At \$12 apiece the harvesters paid \$284,084 for tickets. About three-quarters of them, or 17,442 will return east and pay an additional \$18 to get back or a total of \$319,356, making in all \$603,440 for transportation.

Will Inspect Pupils

Montreal, Sept. 29.—The board of health has appointed forty-five physicians to inaugurate and carry on a system of medical inspection of pupils of schools. The inspectors will be provided with blank forms upon which will be noted the condition of pupils as respects certain diseases. Particular attention will be paid to contagious diseases. There are 40,000 school children in Montreal.

WESTMINSTER STIRRED BY A MURDER STORY

Arrest of Two Men Charged With Having Killed Mr. G. W. Gilley

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 29.—(Special).—The New Westminster police have caused the arrest of two men, one a resident of New Westminster and the other of Yakima, Wash., on the charge of having been concerned in the murder of G. W. Gilley, whose body was found in the Fraser river in November, 1904. At the time there was some talk of foul play. A bruise was found on the head, but the coroner's jury decided that it might have been caused by the deceased striking his head on the timbers in falling off the wharf, and they brought in a verdict of accidental death.

Recently Chief of Police MacIntosh heard that a woman in North Yakima had stated that she had seen the murderer committed and knew the murderers. Chief MacIntosh despatched Detective Bradshaw to North Yakima, and on the strength of the woman's story A. N. Munn, of North Yakima, and Chester Jackson, of New Westminster, were arrested on the capital charge. It is alleged that a third man was mixed up in the tragedy.

The woman's story is to the effect that Gilley and the three men who, she alleges, were concerned in the deed, had a dispute which ended on Gilley's wharf in two of the men seizing Gilley while the third man struck him over the head. Gilley then either fell or was thrown into the river.

The woman who makes the statement has been living with Munn as his wife. She has been confronted with Munn, and has repeated her story in his presence.

ABANDON WIRELESS SCHEME FOR YUKON

Marconi People Would Not Take Risk Except Under Govt. Guarantee

DR. SAVIGNAC CAPTURED AT LAST

Ottawa's Ex-City Engineer Dead—Capitals Defeat Cornwallis at Lacrosse

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—(Special).—There is not any great likelihood of the government adopting wireless telegraphy this session. The worst portion of the Yukon telegraph line is between stations 21 and 41, South Bulkley, to Ninth Cabin, a distance of about 524 miles. Some points upon this stretch are much worse than others, but at any time the line is liable to interruption between these points. A report to the government says that at one place along the route the telegraph line rises and dips nearly a dozen times over peaks, each from 1200 to 1500 feet high. The Marconi people have modified their original offer to the public works department to put in their system, and will only do so now under a government guarantee. It is hardly likely, therefore, that the government will make any change in the existing conditions, except to improve the telegraph line where needed.

Dr. Savignac Captured
Dr. Savignac, who attempted to murder his wife and mother-in-law last Monday evening, and who has been at large ever since, was captured tonight near Beaufort by two Ottawa detectives. When discovered he put up a vigorous fight, but was overpowered. Savignac was gradually making his way towards the United States frontier.

(Continued on Page Two.)

SIR THOMAS LIPTON STILL WANTS THE CUP

Would Challenge in a Minute if "Freak" Boats Were Eliminated

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrived tonight on the White Star liner Celtic from Liverpool and Queenstown. He said in an interview that whether he would challenge for the fourth time for the America cup would depend upon the developments of his visit to the United States.

The hope of Sir Thomas to lift the cup lies in the new rule adopted by the New York Yacht Club providing that the boats which may contest for the cup shall have less water draught, smaller sail area and shorter overhang.

The rule seems to eliminate the "freak" type of yacht from the contest, and Sir Thomas says that he has had enough of the freaks. If the new rule be construed by the club in the manner he thinks, Sir Thomas does not see why he could not have as good a chance to compete and carry home the cup, and the defender here would have to retain it.

"It all depends," said Sir Thomas, "on the interpretation of the rule." He said he would go to see the officials of the New York Yacht Club and talk the thing over with them. "I would challenge in a minute if the conditions seemed right. But I would never again try to lift the cup with a freak boat like the Reliance or the Shamrock. I have been in consultation with

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE-REGAL PARTY

Visited Exhibition Yesterday—Earl Grey Going to New Westminster

HIS Excellency Earl Grey, accompanied by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, Captain Trotter, A. D. C., and Major Audain, private secretary, left Comox at midnight on Friday by the Dominion government steamer Quadra, and arriving at Nanaimo at 7 a. m. yesterday, came on by ordinary train at 8:20 and arrived in Victoria at noon yesterday and proceeded to Government House. During the afternoon His Excellency visited the grounds of the Victoria agricultural exhibition, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The remainder of the Vice-regal party left the train at Duncan yesterday morning and proceeded in motor cars to Cowichan Lake. They were timed to leave Duncan for the city at 5 p. m. Some of the party, however, had elected to return to Duncan in canoes by the river. In order to enjoy the novelty and beauty of the expedition and in consequence of their non-arrival at the departure from Duncan was somewhat delayed, and the special train leaving the vice-regal visitors did not arrive at the Victoria terminus until close upon 11 p. m., when they proceeded immediately to Government House.

Today His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Trotter and Major Audain, will leave by the Quadra for Moresby Island; while Her Excellency Countess Grey and Mrs. Dunsmuir, with Lady Sibyl and Mrs. Evelyn Grey, attended by Mr. Ewen Gower and Mr. Bromley, will embark upon Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir's steam yacht Thistle on Monday morning and will proceed to John His Excellency Earl Grey at New Westminster in time for the opening of the exhibition at that city on Tuesday.

Messrs. Fife and Milne on the subject, and they are utterly opposed to that style of craft. In fact I may say that they refuse to design another 90-footer under rules that are more than fifty years old. They refuse to stand the strain of sending such a craft across the Atlantic and risking the lives of her crew in a boat which is not even intended for such a voyage.

Sir Thomas does not fully sympathize with those who say that the object of racing is to develop speed, regardless of every other consideration. "According to those contests is to develop the best type of all-around boat, I believe. It is not settled whether the new rule will permit schooners to enter for the cup. Thus far I have not considered the question whether the schooner should be a desirable style of boat, even if the rules admit it. I don't know that it would be possible to get the sail area except on a cutter."

"What is your idea about the challenge of the lines?" Sir Thomas was asked. "My idea necessarily is somewhat vague," said Sir Thomas. "I expect to consult with Fife and Milne about it. I may induce each of them to build a boat and then select the better of the two."

"If I was in a position to do so—that is, if I could have a boat built that would have some show—I would issue a challenge tomorrow. The ambition of my life is to take the old plate back home, where it belongs."

STORM AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Sept. 28.—A strong gale raged throughout last night. The shipping and the inhabitants had been warned of its approach by a forecast of the observatory.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

London, Sept. 29.—Sir William Treloar, an alderman of the city of London since 1892, was today elected lord mayor in succession to Walter Van Han Borman. Sir William Treloar was born in London on January 13, 1843, and has been a member of the corporation of London for a number of years.

QUEBEC'S BIG PROJECT.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—The tricentennial of the foundation of Quebec will be made the occasion of much festivity in 1908. The executive committee in charge held a meeting last night and appointed a special committee, consisting of Judge Langelier, and Senators Landry and Choquette, Mr. Power, M. P., and Mr. Lachance, M. P., to prepare a petition to be submitted at Ottawa, asking that the festivities be placed under the auspices of the Dominion and that July 3, 1908, be proclaimed a national holiday. A feature of the festivities will be a historical, archaeological, and fine art exhibition, in which other countries will be asked to take part.

DENOUNCES PREFERENCE. BILL AS A SHAM

Leader Reid's Statement In Australian House of Representatives

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British preference bill passed through all the stages in the Australian House of Representatives. Leader Reid denounced the scheme as a sham but voted against neither the second nor the third reading.

Emigration to Canada
The East End emigration fund committee report that they have emigrated 1,700 people to Canada during the last year. The figures for 1906 will probably be considerably in excess of all previous records.

The Poverty Problem
The Standard, commenting editorially says the solution of the poverty problem as far as the empire is concerned will be found in the redistribution of the population. "It is necessary that the Imperial government and also the colonial should do something."

The Church in Canada
Rev. J. D. Mullins, secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church society, has just returned from Canada. Interviewed he said that he was impressed with the religious inclinations of the people of the east. In the Northwest the case was different, but the society had devised a scheme for assisting the people in the different districts to support a clergyman, and provide churches, parsonages and teachers' training establishments.

To Pay the Voters Bought
and Collins began paying all who came for whom he was holder, both in the 7th and 8th divisions. Lou Wiley, a clerk in the customs, was present, and took receipts. When Collins found that he was short \$120, he told Mulloy, and Wiley said he would secure the money from George Reid. He returned in half-an-hour with that sum. Collins says that at the last election there would be two inside scrutineers for Mr. Hyman. One of them would do the ordinary scrutineering, and have a list as marked by the canvassers. The other would have a clean, unmarked list of voters and would mark with "X" each voter's name whose ballot was put in the box with the right hand, and with an "O" the name of those who put in votes with the left hand. Thus they would have a record of each vote.

ESTIMATING DAMAGE AS RESULT OF STORM

Two Thousand Homeless at Pensacola—Fort Morgan Is Destroyed

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 29.—Information from Mobile by train confirms the report that Codeu, Ala., and Bayou La Batre have been wiped out. Among the dead are some of the most prominent people of the coast, including the wife and youngest daughter of State Senator S. McCrae, of Washington county; Major D. J. Stevens, Olive Werneth, wife and youngest daughter, and L. G. Turner, a leading lumberman. The entire west shore below Mobile is completely devastated, 25 bodies have been recorded and 30 more are known to have perished. Many bodies of negroes are included in this report. The surviving negroes are terror stricken and helpless. The estimated number of dead is placed at 70. It is said that not one of the soldiers escaped from Fort Morgan. Biloxi is also reported destroyed.

25 Drowned at Pensacola

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 29.—The vastness of the destruction wrought by the hurricane of Thursday is now being realized. Twenty-five persons are known to have been drowned. Their names are: Quartermaster Sergeant Overlander, Mrs. E. F. Prentice and baby, Private Jordan, an unknown artilleryman, Edward Hughes, unknown negro and wife, Geo. Gonzales, Mrs. Ibram Gonzales, Mrs. T. E. Matthews and two children, three unknown seamen from a British steamer at quarantine hospital, two unknown Greeks, Geo. Morgan, wife and daughter and an unknown fisherman.

Only four bodies have been recovered—those of Mrs. Prentice, Geo. Morgan and daughter and Mr. Gonzales.

Searching parties are tearing away debris strewn along the beach and although several bodies have been seen, the searchers are not able to reach them. All efforts have been made to assist the poor and everything possible is being done to relieve the 2,000 homeless.

A PRETTY POLITICAL SCANDAL UNEARTHED

How Election of Hon. Mr. Hyman to London Seat Was Manipulated

ARREST AT TORONTO OF J. C. O'GORMAN

A Disappointed Officer Seeker Makes Clean Breast of the Machine's Methods

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—The arrest of John C. O'Gorman this afternoon is the first step in the exposure of the conspiracy that purchased London for Hon. C. S. Hyman in the by-election in 1905. Mr. "Billy" Gray, who fought London on the National schools issue has been on the trail of Hon. C. S. Hyman ever since. Jerry Collins, a hotel-keeper in London West, revealed part of the Hyman plan of campaign, and the Ontario government put Inspector Rogers on the case and the arrest of O'Gorman this afternoon is regarded as the first move in one of the most dramatic and complete exposures of political corruption in the history of Canada's party warfare. O'Gorman was a well-known and trusted Liberal in London. Recently he has been living in Streetville. The Crown agreed to adjourn till Monday after hearing one witness. Collins and O'Gorman are now under arrest, pending the production of \$1,000 bail.

Collins' Confession
London, Ont., Sept. 28.—Jeremiah Collins, returning officer in political sub-division 82, in the City of London, during the by-election of June, 1905, when Mr. Hyman defeated William Gray, Conservative, has made a complete confession of corrupt practice on the part of John O'Gorman, and other Liberal workers unknown, and of wholesale bribery. Collins was examined today, and said that he had been given \$800 to buy votes in his sub-division. When a voter was bought, William Mulloy, who worked in London West, for Mr. Hyman, would put the money in an envelope and in the presence of a voter would hand the envelope to Collins to hold. A list was kept and when a man was to have the regular \$10, his name was simply marked and if he was to get a different sum, say \$5, the sum was marked. Two hundred and forty-nine votes were polled in the 8th division, including 104 bought by Mr. Hyman. The vote was, Hyman 144, Gray 105. In the 7th division of Ward VIII, Ed. Sifton and Tom Lewis appeared to carry on the same work as Mulloy and Collins did in the 8th division. Lewis told Collins that No. 7 division cost \$1,100 or \$1,200. Sifton went and got the money from O'Gorman. On the day following the polling Mulloy handed Collins a sum of money which he said was the amount required.

To Pay the Voters Bought
and Collins began paying all who came for whom he was holder, both in the 7th and 8th divisions. Lou Wiley, a clerk in the customs, was present, and took receipts. When Collins found that he was short \$120, he told Mulloy, and Wiley said he would secure the money from George Reid. He returned in half-an-hour with that sum. Collins says that at the last election there would be two inside scrutineers for Mr. Hyman. One of them would do the ordinary scrutineering, and have a list as marked by the canvassers. The other would have a clean, unmarked list of voters and would mark with "X" each voter's name whose ballot was put in the box with the right hand, and with an "O" the name of those who put in votes with the left hand. Thus they would have a record of each vote.

O'Gorman declined to elect when he resigned before Magistrate Denison. Robineau objected to the proceeding, being held in Toronto, but Mr. Duvenet held that such procedure was necessary in order to establish O'Gorman's connection with the charge having application to their jurisdiction. The investigation has been adjourned until Tuesday.

Collins says he was promised a government job but did not get it.

FISHERIES COMMISSION. What Canada and Washington Will Be Asked to Do.

Seattle, Sept. 28.—The Washington legislature and the Canadian fisheries authorities will be asked to entirely prohibit fishing for salmon in the waters of Puget Sound and British Columbia during the sockeye season of 1908.

The Washington legislature will be asked to change the thirty-six-hour weekly close season law. In order that there will be 72 hours of time between the weekly close in American waters and on the Fraser river. The Canadian authorities will be asked to entirely prohibit fishing on the Fraser river above the Westminster bridge to authorize the construction of heavy racks for the hatcheries on the tributaries of the Fraser and to increase the capacity of the present hatcheries before the next spawning season.

The Washington legislature will be asked to repeal the law passed at the last session requiring that all trap locations must be fished each season or revert to the state.

These are the more important recommendations that will be made as a result of the recent joint conference held at Vancouver between the Washington and Canadian fisheries commissions.

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ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT IN THE VERY
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Specialties for Tourist Souvenirs in endless variety, and to suit all tastes and fancies.

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30 Cakes Comfort Soap.....\$1.00
5 Large Bars French Castile..... 1.00
4 Large Bars English Mottled..... .25

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Corner Yates and Douglas Streets
Tel. 312.

ABANDON WIRELESS SCHEME

(Continued from Page One.)

Deep Waterways Commission

The deep waterways commission meets at Chicago October 17. The city of Chicago desires authority to double the quantity of water it may take from Lake Michigan for drainage canal purposes. The effect would be to lower the level of the lake seven inches, Huron and Erie six inches, and Ontario five inches. The commissioners are strongly opposed.

Robert Surtees Dead

Robert Surtees, city engineer of Ottawa for 25 years, and latterly consulting engineer of the Ottawa improvement commission, died today in his 71st year. He was a Yorkshireman by birth.

Capitals Defeat Cornwallis

The Capitals defeated the Cornwallis by a score of 7 to 0 this afternoon. The match was played in a dreeling rainstorm. As the Tecumseh's beat Toronto 6 to 1, the lacrosse championship is practically whittled down to the Capitals and Tecumseh's.

The Wheat Yield

The trade and commerce department has received a report which indicates the wheat yield in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is placed at 85,000,000 bushels, from 4,500,000 acres. It is said that the yield would have been considerably larger but for the hot wave in August, which was very severe. About 6,000,000 bushels of the new crop has been inspected. Of this, 25 per cent. is No. 1, 40 per cent. No. 1 Northern, 25 per cent. No. 2 Northern, or 80 per cent. of the yield high grade. The fine weather is facilitating threshing, etc. Some damage from frost is reported from the Regina country.

Prizes for Architects

Hon. C. Hyman is to give four prizes for the architects who will supply the best designs for the new government

departmental buildings on Sussex street, Ottawa. The first prize will be \$8000, the second \$4000, the third \$2000 and fourth \$1000. The designs will be sketched in ink and will show approaches, etc., with a foot bridge connecting Parliament Hill with Major Hill. The buildings will be five stories. There will be 225,000 superficial feet floor room. One building will contain the department of Justice, the supreme court, the exchequer court, railway department and library common to all. The other building will contain departmental offices. Designs must be in the hands of the minister by February 15. Only Canadian architects can compete.

The Customs Revenue

The customs revenue for September was \$4,657,412, compared with \$3,916,018 for September, 1905, an increase of \$741,394. For three months of the fiscal year the customs revenue was \$12,835,743, an increase of \$1,506,072.

GRAVESEND RACES.

Gravesend, Sept. 29.—The second race of the King's Highway steeplechase, about 2,000 guineas, half-mile; Jimmy Lane 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Phantom 2 to 5, place, second; Grandpa, third; time 4:46 2-5.

Position Demands It.

If the reader of this letter will consider for one moment the advantage his appearance will give him in the community in which he resides and at the same time avoiding all inconveniences that occur in goods made up by unskilled mechanics such as all clothes other than good Tailor-made. Therefore it is generally understood that men of standing whose position demands good dress all have them made to order.

GENERAL MANAGER OF PACIFIC CABLE

An Interview With C. H. Reynolds Who Has Arrived From Australia

FIGHT AGAINST EASTERN EXTENSION

Already a Big Increase in Business Has Been Gained Since New Schedule

C. H. Reynolds, general manager of the Pacific Cable Board who arrived from Australia on the R. M. S. Adriatic proceeded to Vancouver. He is accompanied by his daughter, and left England last January for Australia on business in connection with the Cable Board. He is now returning after having completed his mission in the South American continent. On the way to British Columbia, he stopped off at North Island and Panning Island to inspect the cable stations at those points. In an interview he gave some interesting information in respect to the operation of cable.

"The principal objects of my trip to Australia," Mr. Reynolds said, "were to arrange for active

Competition With Eastern Extension and to inspect the various stations. If pooling arrangements were not made, then active competition was to result, and this has been decided upon. Some of the governments were not favorable to the terms offered. In Melbourne, the government has closed the office of the Eastern Extension company thus placing the Pacific on an equality basis, and in Sydney we have opened an office, where previously the Board had none. This was done in June. The Eastern Extension company does business also in Perth and Adelaide, which is far to the west in Australia, and the Pacific has not entered into a competition there.

As is perhaps known the Pacific Cable is owned jointly, five-eighths each by Canada and Great Britain six-eighths by Australia, and two-eighths by New Zealand. It is gratifying to note that although the cable has been in existence only four years, this is the second year, which ends on March 31st, that the amount to be paid by the contributing governments towards the deficit in the accounts for the year is less than the annual payment for the sinking fund. The cable is paying working expenses, and putting by money for a new cable, calculating 15 years as the life of the present wire. This is considered on the whole very satisfactory.

The increase in business is between 3,000 and 4,000 words a week more than a year ago, and

A Steady Advance

is being made. In New Zealand the Pacific Cable Board has more than three-quarters of the business, the two being on an equality basis there. The competition is more active for the business from Great Britain, the Pacific Board having about the whole of the North American business in the cable line to the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Reynolds gave some figures to show what competition means to the public. He said the rate to Australia from Canada has been more than cut in two since the Pacific Cable was laid and while this was starvation for the line, the people benefited. The distance from England to Australia is 15,000 miles, yet the rate was one-third less than from England to certain points in South America, which was only about 5,000 miles. Competition, too, has resulted in a more efficient service. Before the Pacific Cable was laid, if a message reached Australia from England or vice versa in about 12 hours, it was considered all right. At present one hour and a half is the time of transmission, and Antipodean merchants are annoyed if the time is greater.

Mr. Reynolds will leave for Banfield to inspect the station there. Returning the latter end of next week, he will set out for England, spending some time in Montreal and New York en route.

RECEPTION TO NEW SECRETARY.
Y. M. C. A. Will Celebrate Arrival of Mr. A. J. Brace.

Arrangements are now well advanced for the reception which is to be tendered to A. J. Brace, the new secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mayor Morley has kindly consented to occupy the chair, and his presence will help to make the evening more successful. A new title in veneration card has been printed, and posted to numerous friends, but as all increase of a very animated appearance. A program of the program, part of the evening will be taken up by short speeches. The program will be interspersed by songs and instrumental selections. The board of directors are endeavoring to obtain the best local talent to assist, and several prominent entertainers have promised to help. A large number of speakers are to be invited, including members of the legislature, and city council. The reception will take place next Wednesday evening from 8 to 10:30 p. m.

JAPANESE GOODS

NEW CONSIGNMENT

Including handsome embroidered fashionable Silk Opera Cloak, great variety of Brassware; also Novelties and general assortments.

J. M. Nagano & Co.,

61 Douglas St., Phone 1325,
Balmoral Block,
Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN Wheat Flakes are manufactured and guaranteed by The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd., in their various mills, where the most scrupulous attention is paid to ABSOLUTE cleanliness and hygienic principles; it is handled ENTIRELY by the latest machinery. Ask your grocer for CANADIAN Wheat Flakes. In every package you will find a MOST USEFUL GIFT.

CAPTAIN WM. McCULLOCH CALLED TO FINAL REST

Highly Esteemed Master Mariner
of this City Has Passed
Away

The death of Capt. William McCulloch occurred at his home in James Bay yesterday morning, after a very short illness. Up to the last few days deceased enjoyed fairly good health, but was seized with a stroke of paralysis which ended fatally.

The late Capt. McCulloch was born in Ireland in 1827 and went to sea when he was but twelve years of age. In the twenty-one years he spent on the water before coming to Victoria he visited every port of importance in the world. When the bark Nanette, on which he came to the Pacific Coast, was wrecked, he immediately joined the schooner Trader running north with her for three months.

He was subsequently master of the schooner Alpha for three years and of the North Star for two. He made a trip to San Francisco with the latter vessel during the Civil war, and while entering the harbor was fired on by the Shubrick which had mistaken the North Star for a vessel of the enemy because no attention had been paid to her first salute.

From the North Star Captain McCulloch went to the famous steamer Tide-later, which ran between Victoria and Nanaimo, retaining command for several months. It was while he was in charge that the Alexander collided with the Fishhawk. Capt. McCulloch remained at the wheel and alone and unaided he succeeded in beaching the vessel.

He next made two voyages to the North on the schooner "Black Diamond." In the latter part of the sixties he was appointed pilot on the ocean steamers entering Victoria, holding that position for six years, and meeting with uniformly good luck.

In 1874 he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, for whom he handled the old steamer "Oder" for eight years, going from her to the steamer Enterprise on which he served two years.

He then took the Princess Louise for a short time. When the steamer "Amelia" was brought up from San Francisco, Captain McCulloch took charge and remained with her until 1888. From that time until 1892 he made occasional trips with the Princess Louise and Yosemite, finally retiring to enjoy a well earned rest.

During recent years deceased had enjoyed fairly good health and though he had passed the allotted span news of his demise came as quite a shock to a host of friends. A widow and one son, George, an employee at Spencer's, is left to mourn his loss.

The funeral has been arranged to take place on Tuesday afternoon next at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence, 65 Michigan street, and later from the James Bay Methodist church.

INSPECTED NEW HOTEL.

Stewart Gordon, Who is to Be Manager, Goes Over the "Empress."

Mr. Stewart Gordon of the C. P. R. hotel Banff accompanied by Mrs. Gordon arrived on Friday to join Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Reed and Mr. Painter, C. P. R. architect, in the inspection of the new Empress hotel on James Bay for the purpose of designing its interior embellishments.

Mr. Gordon, as previously mentioned, is to be the manager of the new Empress upon its opening in the spring. He expresses himself as well satisfied with the style and appearance of the new structure and is already making up his mind as to the business probabilities of the future enterprise. He hopes to induce a large amount of periodic custom as contrasted with the evanescent day to day class at Banff and looks to the inducement of hunting and fishing to bring sportsmen visitors to the Island who will make their headquarters the Empress hotel.

Relative to the grounds surrounding the structure Mr. Gordon says that soon as the filling in of the ground is completed by the city a commencement will immediately be made with the laying out of the same in artistic style and the first step in this direction will be made by the transplantation of mature trees which will contribute to the appearance of the hotel at the time of its opening.

Cambridgeshire Handicap.—The following horses started in the St. Lager: Troutbeck, Prince William, Repps, Key-stone II, Haytor, Storm, Malna, Plumtree, Ginal, Gorgos, George IV, Harriet and finished in the order names.

Public interest now centres on the Cambridgeshire Handicap, the last great race of the season, and the local sweepstake conducted by H. L. Salmon is filling rapidly. The Cambridgeshire is run on October 24th, the drawing for the sweepstake taking place on Tuesday, October 23rd.

Planter's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

Mr. D. F. Powers, a well known planter of Adair, Miss., says: "I have relied upon Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years as a sure cure for attacks of colic and all stomach and bowel complaints. Less than a year ago I believe this remedy saved my life, and it has always given me immediate relief. It is the best medicine made for bowel complaints." For sale by all Druggists.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED

McCULLOCH.—At the family residence, 65 Michigan street, on Saturday, September 29, William McCulloch, master mariner.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday from the residence as above at 2:30, and later from the James Bay Methodist church.

THE NEW GRAND

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.
ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.
General admission 15c, entire lower floor, and first six rows of balcony 25c. Box seats 25c.

Week of October 1
J. C. NUGENT & CO.
DIAMOND COMEDY FOUR
WILLS & COLLINS
WAYNE LA MAR
MASTER ELLIOTT
FREDERIC ROBERTS
NEW MOVING PICTURES
PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

Last Sweep of the Season

SALMON'S

GRAND CAMBRIDGESHIRE

80 Entries

Drawn under supervision of the Press in presence of the public on

Tuesday, October 23rd., 1906

Event decided at Newmarket, England, Oct. 24th., 1906.

Amounts divided as usual.

Tickets \$1.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too Late for Classification)

LOST At race track, Saturday afternoon, purse containing \$90; owner's name on purse. Reward. \$20

LOST The party who picked up the bonnet on Blanchard street, near Race. Kindly return same to 10 Blanchard street. \$30

WANTED A set of books to keep. Address Box 500 this office. \$20

WANTED By a lady, position in an office; good penman and quick at figures. Box 506 this office. \$20

TO LET Cottage, first class condition and location. Apply 247 Yates street. \$20

TO RENT Part office or desk room, on ground floor; excellent situation; central part of city, just off Government street. Address Box 501 this office. \$20

FOUND A sum of money in the James Bay district. Apply Holt, Garbally road. \$20

MONSIEUR GAUDY, late of faculty, Queen's University, Kingston, accepts pupils in French, individually or in English and French of the Pope Stationery Co., Tel. 271. \$20

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? My matrimonial paper, containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from the United States, Canada and Mexico, many rich, mailed free. M. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. \$20

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA

Capital authorized \$5,000,000.00
Capital paid up 4,280,000.00
Reserve fund 4,280,000.00

Drafts and Circular Letters of Credit Issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, and interest paid at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.

VICTORIA BRANCH, J. S. GIBB, Manager.

PRE- INVENTORY

SALE OF

WALLPAPERS

Representing a GRAND SELECTION OF MODERN WALL COVERINGS, packed in bundles—walls, border and ceilings together. Each bundle is marked in plain figures—

25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, etc.

In every case there is enough to paper one or more rooms. You can easily select sufficient to paper EVERY ROOM in the house, at prices LESS THAN HALF what it would cost you in the usual way.

MELROSE CO., Limited

40 Fort Street. Next to Five Sisters' Block

"If It's Correct, We Have It." M1683 Victoria, B. C.

VISITORS

To Victoria during Exhibition Week Are Invited to Inspect

THE NEW WHITE MARKET

Which Is Equipped With a

MODERN REFRIGERATING PLANT

We Handle the Cleanest and

SWEETEST OF MEATS

Call and Leave Your Order for a Well Hung

Joint of

BEEF OR MUTTON

You Will Enjoy Your Visit All the More.

B. C. MARKET COMPANY, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Government Sts.



Telephone 606.

JOHNSTON'S TRANSFER

135 DOUGLAS ST.

RATES CUT IN TWO.

Hacks for Hire. Driving Loads, 75c per Hour.

G. J. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

BUSINESS CHANGE!

Having on Saturday, September 29, 1906, acquired the interests of my partner in the Grocery business heretofore carried on by Watson & Jones, at 55 Yates street, I wish to announce that the same satisfactory conditions may be expected in the future as in the past, and I hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the old firm.

Yours respectfully,

F. P. WATSON,

Phone 418.

Successor to Watson & Jones, 55 Yates St.

SAY, WIFEY! What the deuce is the matter with the bread? I was at mother's last night, and she had the most lovely bread. Well, no wonder; your mother bakes with RISING SUN; and if the grocer sends any more of that stuff he sent last, I'll certainly send it back. You get me

RISING SUN FLOUR

and I'll make you just as good bread as your mother ever made.

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY

For Sale by All Good Grocers

THE WESTERN MILLING CO., Ltd., Calgary

F. G. Dawson
Wholesale Agent for B. C., Vancouver

"I Consider Pe-ru-na

The Finest Remedy

On The

Market

And Worthily

Of The

Confidence

Of All

Good

People."

Mrs. Celeste
Covell.

Recommending Pe-ru-na to Her Friends.

Mrs. Celeste Covell, formerly President of the Betsy Ross Educational and Benevolent Society, writes from 1432 Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.:

"Only those who have suffered with influenza and have been cured can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every man and woman. I only wish that all knew of its fine qualities."

"In cases of catarrh of the stomach and head I have seen some remarkable cures through its use. I consider your Peruna the finest remedy on the market and worthy of the confidence of all good people."

Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Alice J. Borden, 1311 Maple Ave., Harrisburg, Pa., writes:

"I have found a cure in Peruna. I cannot recommend Peruna enough. I also thank you for your kind attention to me. I am as well as could be ever since I began taking Peruna."

A Letter to the Public.

Mr. Tefft Johnson, 1929 85th street, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"In all my experiments with medicines in the effort to improve a condi-

tion impaired by overwork, I have found nothing that has done so much good as Peruna. As a tonic it is grand. I take pleasure in recommending it to professional people and to the public in general."

Praise For Pe-ru-na.

Miss Ella L. Matthews, box 111, Hill City, Tenn., writes:

"From experience I have decided that there could be no greater medicine in the world than Peruna. I am ever ready to praise Peruna to my friends."

MR. MAGPHERSON TALKS

RE HINDU INVASION

Enlightens the Easterners as to the Feeling in the West

"A man may be a British subject and still be a Hottentot, but British Columbia we want to be a white man's country, not a refuge for the spare labor of the Orient. There is a big difference between a British subject and a Canadian citizen, and we in British Columbia have to draw that line." So said Mr. R. G. Macpherson, M. P. for Vancouver, who, with Mr. W. G. Galt, M. P. for Kootenay, is in the East, trying to secure federal interference to prevent the influx of Hindu labor into British Columbia, best night at the Windsor, says the Montreal Gazette.

"You see," said Mr. Macpherson, "it is hard for the eastern Canadians to understand our position. We in British Columbia are next door to the Orient. We have a beautiful mild climate that is peculiarly suited to this class of Orientals, and they are flocking into British Columbia, seldom, if ever, crossing the Rockies to the sterner eastern climes."

"Our objection is that we want in our province people who will make good Canadians, but you can never make good Canadians out of these people. We in British Columbia are altogether too small a community to digest them, even if with people of their color that were possible. In that way there is quite a line of demarcation to be drawn between a British subject and a Canadian citizen in British Columbia. We want to fill up our country with white people, and white people only. During the present summer there have been many hundreds of these people, mostly Pathans and Sikhs, huddled from India, coming in, and they are just the kind of people that British Columbia does not want. You can never make good Canadian citizens of them, nor their descendants, and it is just as necessary to keep them out as it is the Chinese. Most of them are big strapping fellows, men who have fought in British regiments in the little Indian wars, but their ideas and their ways are not ours, nor can they ever become so, and we in western Canada do not want them."

Mr. Macpherson expressed confidence that the Immigration Act, passed last year, was broad enough to keep these Hindus out, and after his interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other government officials at Ottawa, he felt very hopeful that the act would be applied so as to keep them out.

British Columbia, he said, had never been so prosperous as since the \$500 head tax had been placed on the Chinese. But since then the people who were looking for cheap labor had been disappointed, and by careful work they had been able to circumvent the Chinese head tax act by working up a tide of immigration from these northern Indian hill tribes, which needed checking as much as the Chinese influx. "We in the West do not mind the Donkhorbo influx," said Mr. Macpherson. "They are at least white people, and they are not very good just now, if they will pick up, and the next generation will catch on to our ideas and become good Canadians. But these Oriental coolies are different. They come over

alone, just like the Chinese, and nothing on earth could make them Canadian. We do not want them in this country, and I am most hopeful that the government will see the reasonableness of our British Columbia point of view and extend the Immigration act so as to keep them out."

WHAT MEN OWE TO FIT-REFORM

Originators in Canada of Hand-Tailored Garments, Completely Finished.

First in the Field and First in the Esteem of the Canadian Public.

When Turner, the artist, was asked how he mixed his colors to get his striking effects, he replied, "with brains." So it is with Fit-Reform. A tailor may copy a Fit-Reform suit. But not every garment is not mere jumbles of cloth, thread and buttons. The expression, the tone, the individuality, the individual style, grace and exuberance of Fit-Reform, are missing in the copies.

Because Fit-Reform Creates

And more.

Because Fit-Reform has the brains, as well as the mechanical skill, to perfect its creations.

Fit-Reform founded hand-tailored garments, completely finished, in Canada. Fit-Reform has demonstrated the possibilities of this ideal method of tailoring.

Specialists on Tailoring

Fit-Reform was the first to adopt the specialist system of tailoring. Men were trained on one individual part of the work until they became adepts at it. Today, in the Fit-Reform workshop, these specialists make every part of every garment—sleeves, collars, lapels, shaping shoulders, moulding canes, all by hand. It is not too much to say that Fit-Reform tailoring is the most expert body of its kind in the Dominion.

Fit-Reform also originated the plan which gives to every man perfect fitting garments. To fit stout men, short stout men, tall men, slender men, as well as the average men. So exact is the Fit-Reform system, and so gradual the gradations from one physique to another, that it is an exaggeration to state that every man may be fitted exactly in Fit-Reform garments.

Suits and overcoats are so constructed that if by any chance a slight alteration should be necessary, it can be made quickly and accurately. Fit-Reform garments are completely finished, for the purpose of enabling men to see if alterations are necessary.

Fit-Reform Originated

The Wardrobe system, since copied and played upon by so many Canadian imitators, a manufacturer in the United States going one better, by using the name "Fit-Reform."

One of the prime factors in the success which Fit-Reform has achieved, is the high order of cloths used in the garments. Quality and value are inseparable with Fit-Reform.

Fit-Reform, since its inception, has enjoyed a steady growth, and from its beginning, has been regarded as "THE MAKER" of high class garments for men in Canada.

Look for Fit-Reform Label

Fit-Reform is sometimes confounded with those who play upon the name. The public should be on their guard when buying suits and overcoats, to make sure that they get Fit-Reform garments. The Fit-Reform label, with price, is in the left inner pocket of every genuine Fit-Reform garment. Look for it.

During cricket practice at Broomfield Park, North London, a swallow was struck by a cricket ball, and instantly killed.

FALL FAIR BROUGHT TO SUCCESSFUL CLOSE

Earl Grey, Lieutenant Governor
Dunsmuir and Party Guests
on Concluding Day

WILL PROVE A FINANCIAL SUCCESS

Horse Races of Yesterday Proved the Success Anticipated

The annual exhibition of 1906 was brought to a close last evening and judging from the attendance yesterday the fair will prove a success from every standpoint. With a clouded sky during the early day many were doubtful of the weather, but as the hour for the attractions to commence arrived the crowds began to wend their way to the grounds and when the first horse race was called the grand stand was filled and the fumes in the vicinity of the starting post were lined with spectators anxious to catch a glimpse of the flying horses. The races proved all that was expected and although the local horse, Capt. John, did not win, the spectators were given a good exhibition.

The broncho busting proved the best day's sport that has been provided during the week, and in consequence those who did not see the exhibition missed a real treat.

"Broncho Busting"

In this contest the championship was won by "Landsome" Hans Richter of Similkameen. Throughout the entire competition Richter displayed excellent horsemanship and showed that he is capable of riding the hardest of the bunch. By winning the championship Richter will hold the championship belt for the coming year and will very likely defend it at the next exhibition.

During the afternoon His Excellency Earl Grey accompanied by Lieut.-Gov. Dunsmuir, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Miss Dunsmuir, Mr. Musket and Mr. Bromley visited the fair. They were met by Mayor Morley, president of the association, W. K. Bullock, vice-president, and Fred Norris, and shown through the buildings. The royal party were well pleased at the exhibition and during their walk through the main hall the party took an opportunity to look closely at the various exhibits.

On reaching the Chilliwaik district exhibit His Excellency stopped and looked over the display with evident pleasure. He praised the exhibit very highly and

Complimented the District

on the magnificent showing they had made.

He was particularly taken with the bottled fruit and said that it was good enough for any country to produce. Mr. G. L. Thompson, who is in charge of the exhibit, was heard and received the compliments of His Excellency not only for the class of goods that were shown but for the manner in which it had been arranged. On behalf of the Chilliwaik Agricultural association, Mr. Thompson presented Earl Grey with a bottle of jelly for which His Excellency returned his thanks.

After leaving the building the party took seats in the grand stand from which they viewed the races and broncho busting.

A portion of the grand stand had been set aside for the party and tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. The races had been started before the arrival of His Excellency but sufficient numbers remained to show what sort of sport is run in this city.

The first race to be called was the free for all in which much interest had been taken. Five starters faced the pole. Liege, Bessie R., Capt. John, Belle Storm and Glegary Patchen.

Bessie R.'s Victory

It was a difficult undertaking to get them off and it was not till 17.75 had been threatened with a time that a start was made. Glegary Patchen took the lead and was ahead in the eighth pole with Bessie R. close behind, followed by Capt. John. At the quarter Bessie had taken the lead and there was nothing to it but Bessie, this little mare winning with Capt. John second and Belle Storm third in 2.25.

Many kicks were made over this heat the driver of Belle Storm claiming that the driver of Capt. John had taken his track. In the second heat Liege scratched, having cut her leg. In the second heat there was considerable time lost before the start and in the first score Bessie R. had her ally, smashed. A start was made after three or four scores were made, and Capt. John was closed in till the eighth was reached.

Bessie R. went away in the lead and held it till the finish.

At the eighth mark it was Bessie R. Belle Storm and Patchen, at the quarter Capt. John had

Forged to Second Place

with five lengths of daylight between the leading horse. At the half he had cut it down to three and was beaten on by two lengths, with Belle Storm third. This proved the fastest heat in the race being done in 2.22.

In the third heat Liege was taken down from behind Glegary Patchen and Grochet substituted, the judges expecting to see this horse make a better race, but in this they were disappointed, as he ran practically all the entire distance.

As in the second heat Bessie R., the pretty little mare from Okanagan which never made a slip during the three heats, took the lead, and the others going in the air at the eighth pole, Belle Storm was first to get her feet and soon had a long lead over Patchen and Capt. John. It was then that Capt. John showed his speed, and going down the stretch he was as pretty as a picture, but the turn was not hooked to his liking, or for that matter, as they should have been and he lost at every turn. Coming up the home stretch Milligan applied the whip and the horse responded nobly taking second from Belle Storm.

The Winner of the Race

was a pretty little bay mare who being driven by E. Johnson, trotted the race without a break or without turning a hair.

The pony race had six entries, and it was Fancy Free all the way, although Rosalie made a good race. Fancy Free was ridden by an Indian called Scotty who proved himself a good rider. Rosalie

took second by a length and Aguinaldo third.

In the Tourist Selling race eight horses faced the starter, and it was the prettiest race that was run on the track this meet. The horses got off in a bunch and were bunched till the turn into the stretch where Katie Bell pulled out and won from El Vainaco with Holly Berry third. The winner was put up for auction and was bought in by his owner.

In the seven-eighth race eight horses appeared before the starter. In this race the starter had a hard time getting them away, eventually Tim Kingsley being left at the post. Camellita won in a driving finish with Integrity second and Lady Ninora third. In place of the Indian race which did not fill

A Race Was Arranged

for horses that had not money during the meet. This brought out nine starters and was won by Fort Wayne, E. C. Runt second and Tom Kingsley third. While the races were going on the broncho busters were going through their paces, and in this the horses surpassed their previous efforts, and the crowd was well pleased.

Thos. Kemp was the first out on Rattlesnake, he saddled and mounted in good style but could not retain his seat, being thrown and the horse came within an ace of jumping on him. He mounted again and received the same treatment. Tommy Graham was then called on to ride Rattlesnake which he did to perfection. Hans Richter had a big black horse called Black Devil and he was certainly a bad one, but Hans hung gamely to his place. McCurdy had Calgary and Graham, Chilliwaik Cherub, the latter proving his title to the champion broncho and his owner with the 225 which was offered by the association. At the conclusion of the events the judges announced their decision which was that Hans Richter was the champion and will retain the championship belt for a year; Tom Graham second, and Chilliwaik Cherub the best broncho. L. W. Paisley of Chilliwaik made

The Presentation

and in doing so referred in a happy strain to the exhibition that had been given and expressed the wish that the riders would visit the fair next year and assist in making it a success.

The complete returns for the races yesterday were:

Free-for-all—1, Bessie R.; 2, Capt. John; 3, Belle Storm; Glegary Patchen and Liege also ran; best time, 2.22.

Pony race—1, Fancy Free; 2, Rosalie; 3, Aguinaldo; Time 1.32 3-5.

Tourist selling race 5-8 mile—1, Katie Bell; 2, El Vainaco; 3, Holly Berry. Time 1.43 1-5. Daisy Wagner, Virginia Boy, Lady Ninora, E. C. Runt and Happy Chappy also ran. Scratched, Adion, Instrument, Fort Wayne.

Seven-eighth—1, Camellita; 2, Integrity; 3, Lady Ninora. Time 1.33 1-2. Cherub, Bessie R., Baulbeach, Fort Kingsley also ran. Scratched, Fort Wayne, E. C. Runt, Daisy Wagner.

Consolation 1-2 mile—1, Fort Wayne; 2, E. C. Runt; 3, Tom Kingsley. Time .52. Batebeach, Daisy Wagner, Miss Hunter, R. Greyfriar, Firefly and Watersport also ran.

During the evening there was a fairly good attendance the principal attraction being the final heat in the tug-of-war for the Player cup between the City Police and the St. Andrew society. Both pulled with the police, the first by six and the second by ten inches.

There was also a good number of visitors in the main building, where Mrs. Sheldon was heard in several vocal selections and the Watson boys on the silver organ chimed and mirambaphone. The boys acquitted themselves most creditably, and were loudly applauded, having to go through their entire repertoire.

The gates of the exhibition were closed about ten thirty and after the exhibits are removed will remain closed for another year.

Dr. Tolmie last evening entertained the broncho busters at dinner at Levy's restaurant.

CANADA'S PROGRESS

IN THE GREAT WEST

Present Era of Progress Due to Foresight of Sir John Macdonald

Two hundred carloads of wheat are coming daily from the western wheat fields to Fort William, and a late estimate puts the population west of Lake Superior at over 800,000. The people of the West claim that the census does them an injury, in that it does not place their numbers at the million mark. Fully a million are claimed to be on the prairie, and the official returns are said to be unjust.

Sir John's Diplomacy

It was in 1870 that the West was added to Canada. There was an outcry against the annexing of the territory, one faction representing that the West was sterile and another actually moving in parliament the scheme he abandoned on the ground that it would add greatly to the cost of government and would bring no adequate return. But the policy was persisted in by Sir John Macdonald, and was carried to a successful conclusion. The annexation of the entire West to the Pacific coast was a diplomatic as well as an economic move. It was known in ruling circles that our neighbors had an eye upon that country, and that it was their desire, on some pretext or other, to acquire it, and thus to rule British America from the Pacific coast. An effort of this kind was made during the Oregon troubles. Our friends next door claimed the entire Pacific frontier, and were only thwarted in their attempt to get possession by the vigilance of the Imperial authorities.

Canada's Intervention

Canada had long viewed with admiration the huge territories of the Hudson's Bay company, and many had been the suggestions looking to their acquisition. It was in 1870 that the project was carried into operation. In that year we bought out the company, and the West was ours. British Columbia, under diplomatic handling, came into the confederation in the following year. The importance of the acquisitions cannot be overestimated. While they gave Canada a wider and broader view, which was made as a nation instead of a small province, while they added a vast area to our country for cultivation, they also accomplished a great end for the British Empire. They provided Britain with a highway across the continent to Asia. Under our

own flag, a direct road from the Atlantic to the Pacific was found. The two great achievements, to be chalked up to the credit of the statesmen who captured the West for Canada, are first, the securing of the rich prairie for the Dominion, and, secondly, the addition of this great area to the British Empire and the founding of a new British route to the East by way of the West.

The Railway Problem

The addition of the territory was one point gained; the furnishing of transportation facilities, so as to make it available, was another that had yet to be dealt with. Here the greatest difficulties presented themselves—hostility within and obstruction without. The history of this branch of the question has yet to be written in full. But it can be said of it that every man who stood by the proposition to pledge the credit of the country in order that the Canadian Pacific railway might be built did the work of a patriot, and shares in the honor of the nation we are now experiencing. The enterprise meant money, and in the event of failure, it involved loss. It was, therefore, with no small degree of risk that the project was accepted. Nor were there wanting heated inducements to offer opposition to the scheme. The opponents of the undertaking were particularly active in Parliament.

Active Passagists

It was predicted by one antagonist—Sir Richard Cartwright—that a railway across the continent would never earn the money with which to buy the grease for the car wheels. The whole thing, according to this gentleman, was to be a fizzle, involving Canada in ruin. Another gentleman, Mr. T. W. Anglin, did not object to the prairie end of the road, but was opposed to the construction through the "sea of mountains" in British Columbia. Mr. now Sir Wilfrid Laurier also favored a prairie line built as settlement progressed. But he was sure that the road north of Lake Superior was foolish. He wanted the railway to run out of Canada at the South and take a Michigan route, returning to this side of the line when south of Winnipeg! Mr. G. W. Ross was scandalized by the project. The road north of Lake Superior was going through a barren country, he said, and it was folly to construct it. If Parliament could put a stop to this mad enterprise the news would be hailed with joy throughout all Canada.

Triumph at Last

The year 1885 saw the last spike driven and the first train moving. In June, 1886, the first passenger train from the Pacific reached Montreal. We have since had twenty years of progress. The earlier years were not conducive to very considerable settlement in the West, for two reasons—first, because the United States West had become the vogue among intending colonists, and, secondly, because our own land had not as yet received world-wide attention. The later years have been better. The cheap lands of the United States have gone, and the seeker after a homestead must now look to Canada. We are tending to do what the founders of the Northwest and the holders of like first railway saved. These statesmen planted and watered. Canada cannot too warmly preserve their memories.

LAME BACK.

This is an ailment for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm has proven especially valuable. In almost every instance it affords prompt and permanent relief. Mr. Lake, of Orange, Mich., says of it: "After using a plaster and other remedies for three weeks for a lame back, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and two applications of it effected a cure." For sale by all druggists.

VICTORIANS DEAD IN YUKON DISASTER

Edward Morgan and Joseph Welsh of Victoria Die of Burns in North

PURSER COWPER IS BADLY BURNED

Fears For His Recovery--Was to Have Come to Victoria to Be Married

Four are dead as a result of the burning of the river steamer Columbian, of the White Pass & Yukon route, two of the victims of the northern river tragedy being Victorians; and two Victorians, including Purser Cowper, who was engaged to be married in this city at the close of navigation, were badly burned. Details regarding the fatalities were received from Whitehorse yesterday on arrival of the river steamer Dawson, which brought the bodies of three deckhands and the injured men. The three victims died from the effects of the severe burning they had received on the steamer after reaching the river bank. Purser L. C. Cowper and Phil Murray, both of whom had been in Victoria, were taken to the Whitehorse hospital, both in a precarious condition as the result of burns.

The bodies of the victims of the steamboat disaster will be shipped to Victoria, after the inquest, which was commenced yesterday at Whitehorse. The list of the dead is:

Joe Welsh, mate, aged 41 years, single, from Victoria. He fell or jumped into the river, and his body has not been recovered.

Edward Morgan, fireman, aged 24 years, single. His mother resides in Victoria. He also fell or jumped into the river, and his body has not been recovered.

John Woods, deck hand, aged 25, Harwich, England.

Carl Christanson, deck hand, a Swede.

Phil Murray, deck hand, aged 19. He is a son of Captain Frank Murray, who is employed as pilot on the White Pass steamer Bonanza King. His home is in Seattle.

Cowper, the injured purser, is from London. He can scarcely recover. The other badly injured man is E. Winstandby, a Dawson miner.

The Columbian was one of the fine fleet of river steamers operated on the Yukon between Whitehorse and Dawson by the White Pass & Yukon route. James Gaudin, son of Captain Gaudin of Victoria, was engineer of the Columbian, and a number of her crew were also of this city.

FROM THE OLD LAND.

A milkman, summoned at Mistle, Essex, for selling milk deficient in milk fat, said the deficiency was caused by the operation of thousands of flies, who removed the cream for themselves.

After announcing through the telephone the birth of a son, a British doctor commended the message by holding the infant to the telephone till its lusty cries were heard by the grand-parents.

Peppermint continues to decline in England and Wales. Apples have been so plentiful in Seaford Market that they have sold as low as 5d. a stone.

The big wheel at Earl's Court Exhibition, London, is to be demolished in October.

Mr. W. R. Matthews, a Chiswick schoolmaster, is about to resign after forty-three years' service.

Sir Thomas Fletcher Boughty, fourth baronet, has died at Aquilata Hall, near Newport, Shropshire.

Now that the English harvest season is over, the rush of Irish emigrants to the United States has begun.

Mertliff General Hospital will benefit by £1,000 under the will of the late J. Daniel Poole, of Merthyr.

Measuring 28 inches in length, and weighing 9 pounds, a magnificent carp was caught in the River Gipping at Ipswich.

The Scrow, a new arrival at the Zoo, is said to combine the characteristics of the cow, donkey, pig and goat.

Roman Catholic section of Preston Cemetery since it was opened fifty-one years ago, Mr. W. Clarkson, has just died.

A laborer was fined 8s. at Harwich for doing damage to the amount of a penny to a meadow by walking across it.

Thirty thousand hoppers, it is estimated, left London Bridge Railway station for the Kentish fields on Saturday night. Lord Rothschild will present to the London County Council a pair of kangaroos which will be placed in one of the London parks.

Get Rid of All Your Face Troubles in a Few Days' Time With the Wonderful Stuart Calcium Wafers.

Trial Package Sent Free.

You cannot have an attractive face or a beautiful complexion when your blood is in bad order and full of impurities. Impure blood means an impure face, always. The most wonderful as yet is the most rapid blood purifier is Stuart's Calcium Wafers. You use them for a few days, and the difference tells in your face right away.

Most blood purifiers and skin treaters are full of poison. Stuart's Calcium Wafers are guaranteed free from any poison, mercury, arsenic or opiate. They are as harmless as water, but the results are astonishing.

The worst cases of skin diseases have been cured in a week by this quick-acting remedy. It contains the most effective working power of any purifier ever discovered—calcium sulphide. Most blood and skin treatments are terribly slow. Stuart's Calcium Wafers have cured boils in 3 days. Every particle of impurity is driven out of your system completely, never to return, and it is done without damaging your system in the slightest.

No matter what your trouble is, whether pimples, blotches, blackheads, rash, itching, eczema, or scaly crusts, you can solemnly depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers as never-failing.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a spotted face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces. Did you ever stop to think of that?

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are absolutely harmless, and the results—mighty satisfying to you even at the end of a week. They will make you happy because your face will be a becoming sight not only to yourself when you look in the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 25c. box of your druggists.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address P. A. Stuart Co., 51 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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One year\$5 00
Six months 2 50
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Victoria
Daily Weather

Saturday, Sept. 29.
Highest..... 59
Lowest..... 42
Mean..... 50
Sunshine, 12 minutes.

Victoria Weather

AUGUST, 1906.

Highest temperature... 80.5
Lowest temperature... 45.4
Mean temperature... 62.25
Total precipitation for the month, 0.53 inch; average amount, 0.57 inches.
Bright sunshine 285 hours and 42 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.64 (constant sunshine being 1).

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The holding of the meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, which closed its proceedings at Vancouver on Thursday last, was a notable one in several important respects. It was well attended, the proceedings aroused a great deal of interest, and the papers and addresses contributed were instructive and valuable.

The presence of His Excellency the Governor-General added materially to the interest of the occasion, and his inspiring addresses on two occasions have done much to inspire a stronger public feeling in Vancouver and in the province generally in more than one respect. His presence was a stimulus, perceptibly felt. However, the practical work of the association was done by practical, experienced men. The social functions and other incidental features in connection with it need not be referred to. Vancouver did its utmost to entertain the visitors, and did it well, as usual.

Among the more prominent of the visitors were, besides His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor; Premier McBride; Hon. R. F. Green, chief commissioner of lands and works; Mr. Overton W. Price, of the forests service of the United States; Dr. Judson F. Clark, forester for Ontario; Roland D. Craig, inspector of Dominion forest reserves; and F. W. Jones, president of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia. The number of addresses and papers delivered and read was more limited than usual, perhaps, but that was not a feature to be deplored, but in interest and practicality they were more than usually valuable. They all seemed to have been prepared with great care and with a view to the importance of the object at which they were aimed. The convention was greatly pleased with the remarks of Mr. Overton Price, and showed its appreciation not only at their end, but upon the closing day by a special vote of thanks and cheers for the president of the United States.

Hon. R. F. Green read an exhaustive paper, the contents of which were well expressed by the title, "Timber Conditions of British Columbia With Relation to Extent, Revenue and Legislation." It reviewed the whole course of the conditions of the timber industry since entering Confederation, dealing particularly with the legislation affecting the lumbering industry and the preservation of timber in the province, a paper well worth reading on account of the incidental information it contains, without reference to questions of policy discussed. The Chief Commissioner showed himself and his department to be fully alive to the conditions which affect forestry and the timber industry, and an earnest desire to provide for them to the fullest extent possible.

F. W. Jones, in an important paper, dealt with conditions in the interior of the province, and largely from the lumberman's point of view. There is a considerable difference between conditions in the interior and on the coast, so much so that they might be dealt with by distinct legislation and regulations. The timber is much smaller, not so heavy to the acre, more liable to the ravages of forest fires, and trades up quite differently. Historically, the most interesting paper was read by Mr. R. H. Alexander, the lumberman of Vancouver. It largely what might be termed the evolution of the lumber industry on the coast of British Columbia from the earliest beginning to the present time, and no one is more

familiar with them than Mr. Alexander.

Undoubtedly, however, the ablest paper from the expert point of view was from the pen of Dr. Judson Clark. Dr. Clark has made a special study of forestry in all its phases, commercially and industrially, as well as scientifically. He is recognized as the best authority in Canada on the subject, and has reduced his knowledge, useful and theoretical, to a very practical basis. He dealt mainly with governmental policies with respect to the disposal and regulation of timber with a view to the best financial returns to the government and maintaining the supply permanently. We do not know that Dr. Clark has any special knowledge of conditions in British Columbia, and assume that he has not had. Still another valuable paper was contributed by Roland D. Craig, inspector of Dominion government reserves in British Columbia, the Middle West and elsewhere.

The subject of greatest local interest discussed was the prevention of forest fires. Upon the necessity of increased protection there was practically no difference of opinion. The only question at issue at all was the methods that might or have been adopted. The task of guarding the vast forest areas of British Columbia was duly appreciated—areas in which fires break out hundreds of miles apart from each other and away from the facilities of prevention. It was recognized to be one properly involving the co-operation of the government, the railway companies, the farmer, the prospector, the lumberman, the tourist and hunter, and that the danger was greater in the inaccessible interior than upon the coast, where the undergrowth is heavy and green. There are two other aspects of the forestry question, which should appeal to all interested in the welfare of the province. One is the methods of the lumbermen. They should be compelled to look carefully after the debris, so that it may not become a menace to the remaining timber, and in every way to conserve the timber as much as possible. Much is destroyed by wastefulness as well as by fire. The other is reforestation. Efforts, systematic and scientific, should be made to not only conserve the timber we already have, but to make other timber trees to grow in the stead of those cut down or destroyed.

These are matters to which the Colonist and other papers have frequently called attention. As Hon. Mr. Green pointed out in his paper, it is exceedingly hard to get people in this province, where timber is so plentiful, to wake up to the importance of forestry science or care for the future of the supply. It is only by constant dinning in their ears, and by popular movements such as are created by the Forestry Association, can any success be achieved.

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH UNION.

The holding of the Methodist general conference at Montreal last week has brought to the fore again the question of the union of the evangelical churches. The proposal was passed up from the Methodists to the Presbyterians some time ago, and the latter formally approved of the principle. An academic assent to the general proposition is about as far as it reached up to the present time.

The difficulties in the way of a favorable solution is not in theory, but in detail, and detail is after all a matter of a great deal of importance. Union involves a long series of compromises, and there are still a large number of sticklers in all the denominations among the old-time preachers. It is not alone, however, in the pulp that the most serious obstacles lie in the way. It is in the pew, and the pew has to be counted with. The chief trouble found in the introduction of the revised translation of the Bible was in the fact that the great body of churchgoers and Bible readers had become used to the King James edition, and they did not want to change. The old scriptural phrases had become part of their nature and part of their language. An old fashioned and doubtful very prejudiced man recently, in discussing the spelling reform given force to by President Roosevelt in an official ukase, said the spelling of the Bible was good enough for him. That doesn't sound very advanced, but it represents a very common frame of mind, especially upon religious subjects.

It is not what the outsider feels and thinks about it, or what the advanced and modern clergyman has in view, that must determine the issue. It is what the men and women, who actually go to church every Sunday and have done so for many years past, think about it. The formulae of religious services are part of their religion, and as much to them as the phraseology of the Bible. Who among orthodox churchgoers would submit to an improved form of the Lord's prayer or the Sermon on the Mount or some of the familiar hymns of the church, even if the same sentiments were retained? There are few practical differences in the creeds of the leading denominations, and these could be easily got over so far as the great majority of the adherents are concerned. For instance, immersion which is an essential part of the theology of the Baptist church, could be made optional. Those who believed in immersion could be immersed, and those who believed in

NONE IN SEATTLE

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sprinkling could have their children sprinkled in baptism. "We have not the slightest doubt but that the Methodists could be persuaded to abandon the itinerancy of their ministers. It is not the big things of the church that would make union difficult but the small things of form and practice, the things that have become part of everyday routine, the things that to the churchgoer gives to his church its distinctive character and individuality. Who could divorce the English churchman from his prayer book? It is not that he is bound down to the principle of set prayers or that he does not believe in the spontaneous utterances of the heart when interceding with divinity, but because it has become meat and drink to him.

The fact is pointed to that the several branches of the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies in Canada have become united, and that union has been a success; but there is a very essential difference between branches of the same religious organization and altogether independent organizations joining together. In the former case, it is a matter of adjusting personal differences, which gave rise in the first instance to division, rather than denominational differences. It is like members of the same family making-up after a dispute and separation. Theology is the same and church forms and ritual are practically the same. In the latter case, it is the distinctions of years and centuries that have to be wiped out. All the evangelical churches have undoubtedly been coming together of late, and matters of form are counting for less and less as the years go by, but in many respects they are still pretty far apart. Union may come and probably will come in time, but it will take time and patience to bring it about. The one thing that looks promising is that the church leaders are in favor of it.

"Peripatetic pedlars of a ragtime gospel" was the term applied to traveling evangelists by an American clergyman who addressed the Methodist general conference in Montreal last week, and it didn't raise a storm of protest either.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SPELLING REFORM.

One of the principal objects of the Simplified Spelling committee in its propaganda and of President Roosevelt in attempting to give it effect, is that spelling shall conform to pronunciation; but we have pointed out that the pronunciation of many words even within the limits of the United States varies considerably, and that local influences tend to increase the variation that exists. Differences of pronunciation in the South and in the North are quite marked, while in the West a distinct variation is growing into existence. Taking the English-speaking world as a whole and there is a still wider field of variation. To make spelling correspond with the pronunciation in every case, would create a great variety of spellings. Without any question, therefore, it would be necessary, in order to arrive at uniformity, to first fix upon a standard of pronunciation, a very difficult matter indeed. A uniform system of spelling in which each vowel and combination of letters would have a certain phonetic value, would, of course, tend to fix pronunciation forever, after, of course, the pronunciation had been decided upon, but not before.

Another difficulty arises, and it is by no means a new one. It relates to words pronounced the same way, but spelled differently. Greater confusion would arise than exists now, because they would be spelled the same and written the same. The Ottawa Journal has some suggestive and clever comments on the situation that would be created.

By phonetic spelling, for instance, it says, "rit" would be the word for rite, right, write or wright; "brak" the word for brake and break; "bit" would be the spelling for the present "bite" and "bight," and the present bit and bitt would both have to be spelled "bitt," and so on. Take, it adds, the following verbs, and spell the same pronunciation and see how it looks, and whether you could easily make out the

sense of it were all in the phonetic spelling:

With tragic air the love-lorn heir
Once chased the chaste Louise;
She quickly guessed her guest was there
To please her with his pleas.

Now at her side he kneeling sighed,
His sighs of woful size;
"Oh, hear me here, for lo, most low
I rise before your eyes."

"This soul is sold thine own Louise—
"Twill never wean, I ween,
The love that I for aye shall feel,
Though mean may be its mean."

"You know I cannot tell you no,"
The maid made answer true;
"I have you ought, as sure I ought—
To you 'tis due I do."

"Since you are woe, oh, fairest one,
The marriage rite is right
The chapel aisle I'll lead you up
This night," exclaimed the knight.

The advocates of phonetic spelling says the Journal, advance two chief arguments, first, that uniform phonetic spelling would render the education of our school children easier and surer, and secondly, render easier the acquisition of English by foreign people, and so tend to the prevalence of English as the chief word language. Now it is quite true that a child of a foreigner may be desperately puzzled by a single pronunciation presented to him which may be written several different ways and mean several different things, as rite, wright, write and right. But what better will a child of a foreigner be off in learning English if he is presented with the single written spelling "rit" and told that it may be either a religious rite or a shipwright or a right to something or the act of writing? There is evidently both a Scylla and Charybdis, we might say a Silla and Karibdis, in the question of spelling reform, and it is well to go very slow.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"BRONCHO BUSTING" CONTESTS.

Sir—As a lover of animals, I wish to offer my protest against the exhibition of broncho busting I witnessed yesterday at your annual agricultural show. If, as I understand to be the case, a Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals does exist in this city, surely it has sufficient influence to have placed its veto upon such a performance.

Any one will realize the necessity for using somewhat severe measures in the subduing of a vicious horse; but that such a demoralizing spectacle should be made the chief drawing card of the show, places Victoria much on a par with Spain and its bull fights.

I am glad to find that the expressions of disapproval upon this subject are wide-spread.

SPECTATOR.

WATER WORKS.

Sir—At last a majority of the council have agreed to submit a scheme for the approval of the ratepayers.

The first item on the bill of fare is the construction of a reservoir at Smith's Hill, connecting with an elevated tank at some point on the high ridge near Charles street; total estimated cost, \$136,000.

If we are to look to Elk lake for the whole of the permanent supply, not only for today, but for the future with an increased population, such a proposition might not on the whole be an improper one. It is, however, universally admitted that some water supply is needed. The present filter beds have only an efficiency of about 1,500,000 gallons a day; while, according to the statements authoritatively made, we were using about double that amount last summer, which fully accounts for the filthy liquid furnished. If we want to obtain 3,000,000 gallons of filtered water a day from Elk lake, we must double the capacity of the filter beds. If we go to Goldstream or Highland, the proper place for a reservoir, as suggested in my letter of the 3rd instant, is at Mount Tobi, whence we can supply both the reservoir and from it the whole city, by gravitation.

It may be said that Mr. Adams did not recommend Mount Tobi, and it appears to be for the single reason, as seems obvious from his report, that, having only such information to guide him as was supplied by the city, he never heard of it as a suggested reservoir, and did not consider the matter.

Mr. Adams states that the Smith's Hill site is rocky and construction will be costly, and it is doubtful if he or any engineer of reputation would select Smith's Hill in preference to Mount Tobi, unless possibly it is proposed to be entirely dependent on Elk lake for our future supply, which is an absurdity.

The cost of purchasing the sites for two reservoirs and tank is possibly included in the estimate, possibly not.

Wherever the reservoir is placed, it must be connected with the distribution system; and though nothing is said about redistribution, it is a matter which requires a certain degree of engineering skill to provide a system which shall combine a high degree of efficiency with a due regard to economy. A well thought out and carefully devised scheme should be submitted to some competent authority, say Mr. Adams, for his approval. One proposition made by His Worship, viz., to extend the 24-inch main to the lake, was certainly a most reasonable suggestion.

It is almost incredible that for 15 years past successive city councils and their professional advisers have been trying to feed a 24-inch pipe with a 12-inch; while under equal conditions it would take more

than five 12-inch pipes to supply the 24-inch to its capacity. When such gross ignorance of the first principles of hydraulic engineering, it is not remarkable that a certain lack of faith in the competency of the city council and its advisers to carry out large and costly engineering works should manifest itself, though no one should manifest suggesting that they do not act to the best of their ability, and in perfect good faith.

With regard to the pump at the lake end of the 12-inch main, it is not a very costly matter; the point, which naturally strikes one, is whether the factor of safety in a main laid to discharge by gravity is large enough to stand the increased pressure when used as a force main.

The amount of \$15,000 for cleaning the lake is clearly maintenance, and should be charged to revenue, and not, as proposed, to capital account; nor does it add to the credit of those responsible that this necessary work has been neglected for ten years, as stated by Mr. Adams.

The only course open to us, if we desire a good supply at the earliest moment, is to supplement Elk Lake with the Goldstream water, until such time as a deslusion is arrived at as to the respective merits of Highland and Goldstream; but to depend entirely on Elk lake until such time as the Highland works, if that watershed is finally adopted, are completed, argues a failure to understand the pressing necessity of taking immediate steps to obtain relief.

Probably the late heavy rains have something to do with the waning interest exhibited by the public in a matter on which the prosperity of the city is so largely dependent.

EDWARD MOHEN, C. E.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 29, 1906.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

"My three youngest boys had whooping cough this winter and we could get nothing to help them until I sent for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It arrested the coughs at once and they kept right on improving until they were cured at the cost of one dollar. That was not a large bill for so dangerous and distressing an ailment." Mrs. Wm. Ball, Bracebridge, Ont.

"Autumn nodding o'er
the yellow grain."



"See, Winter comes,
to rule the varied year."

AUTUMN, with its cooler and longer nights is with us; already the bright open fires throw out genial warmth and cheerful blaze in many Victoria homes. We wish to draw your attention to a few of those little items of household furnishings which help to make "Home, Sweet Home."

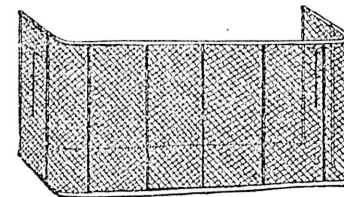
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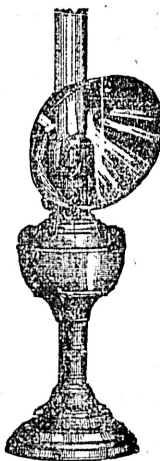
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The Concluding Portion of Prize
List Is as Here-
under

Following is the concluding portion
of the prize list at the fall fair now in
progress:

HORSES.

CLASS 1—Roadsters.

Brood mare, 3 years old and upwards—
1, Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, Frank
J. Bishop.
Gelding or filly, 3 years—1, J. R. Jen-
nings; 2, B. G. Johnson.
Gelding or filly, 2 years and under 3
years—1, J. H. Baker; 2, W. J. Mc-
Keon.

Gelding, filly or entire 1 year old—1,
J. L. Kelly; 2, H. Petticrew.
Foal of 1906—1, Pemberton Stock
Farm; 2, Frank J. Bishop.
Pair of matched horses (mares or
geldings) in harness to vehicle—1, J. E.
Jackson; 2, Wilkinson Bros.
Single driver (gelding or mare) in
harness to vehicle—1, W. R. McGraw;
2, T. G. Bell.

For the best turnout, double or single,
including everything complete—1, Wil-
kinson Bros.

CLASS 2—Standard Bred Trotters.

Stallion, any age, shown in harness—
1, C. R. Richards; 2, Jas. Murray.
Gelding, 2 years and under 3 years—
1, D. M. Webster; 2, Wilkinson Bros.
Brood mare, 3 years old and up—1, J.
W. Morris; 2, Wilkinson Bros.
Gelding, filly or entire 1 year and
under 2 years—1, Cecil J. Ford.
Foal of 1906—1, J. W. Morris; 2,
Wilkinson Bros.

CLASS 3—Thoroughbred.

Stallion, 8 years old and up—1, H. A.
Stewart.
Gelding or filly—1, W. J. McKeon.
Stallion, any age, shown in harness—
1, G. H. Hadwen.

CLASS 7—Champion.

Stallion, an age—1, G. H. Hadwen.
Mare, any age—1, Wilkinson Bros.

CLASS 8—Saddle Horses.

Gentleman's saddle horse—1 and 2,
Pemberton Stock Farm.
Lady's saddle horse—2, Pemberton
Stock Farm.

CLASS 9—Clydesdale, Draft.

Stallion, 3 years old and up—1, J. A.
Evans; 2, Jas. Smith.
Brood mare, 3 years old and up—1 and
2, H. M. Vasey.
Gelding or filly, 3 years—1 and 2,
Pemberton Stock Farm.
Gelding or filly, 2 years and under 3
years—1 and 2, Jas. Smith.
Gelding, filly or entire, 1 year—1 and
2, H. M. Vasey.
Foal of 1906—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, C.
Moses.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Draft Horses.

Stallion, any age—1, J. A. Evans.
Mare, any age—1, Pemberton Stock
Farm.
Stallion, with 4 of his get not over 7
years old; decision rendered on the qual-
ity of his get—1, H. M. Vasey.
Matched pair draft horses—1, Pem-
berton Stock Farm.
Light draft team—1, Pemberton Stock
Farm.
Best draft colt of 1906 bred in B. C.
—1, J. A. Blackstock.
Best draft horse in exhibition, any
breed, age or sex—1, Pemberton Stock
Farm.

CLASS 14—Agricultural Horses.

Brood mare, with foal at foot—1,
Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, Lovell Sea.
Mare or gelding, 3 years old or over—
1 and 2, Pemberton Stock Farm.
Gelding or filly, 2 years old or over—
1, Pemberton Stock Farm; 2, George
Adamson.
Gelding or filly, 1 year old—1, Geo.
Adamson; 2, Wm. Holmes.
Foal of 1906, filly or entire—1, Pem-
berton Stock Farm; 2, J. Blackstock.
Best team in harness to vehicle—1,
H. M. Vasey; 2, Jas. Richards.
CLASS 15—Ponies.

Best pony, over 13 and not over 14½
—1, W. Richards; 2, F. W. Blanken-
bach.

For best pony ridden by boy—1, W.
Richards.



WANTED: 10,000 re-
quests for samples of
Mapleine. Simply write
us, enclosing 2-cent
stamp for return postage.
Mapleine makes syrup
better than maple.

CRESCENT MFG. COMPANY
SEATTLE, U.S.A.

CATTLE.

CLASS 11—Graded Dairy Stock.
Cow, 3 years and up, in milk—1,
Smith Bros; 2, Bishop & Clark.
Milk and Butter Tests.

Cow giving largest amount of milk
sold—1, Smith Bros.
Cow giving most butter fat, Babcock
test in 48 hours—1, Geo. Sangster.
Best cow of dairy breeds—1, Smith
Bros.
Best bull of dairy breeds—1, H. Bon-
sall.
Cow giving most milk at the show—
1, Smith Bros.

SHEEP.

CLASS 2—Leicesters.

Ram, two shears or over—1, W. M.
Banford; 2, J. Richardson.
Ram lamb—1, W. M. Banford.
One ewe, two shears or over—1 and
2, W. M. Banford.
One ewe shearing—1 and 2, W. M.
Banford.
One ewe lamb—1 and 2, W. M. Ban-
ford.
Pen of Leicesters—1, W. M. Banford.

CLASS 2—Cotswolds.

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2,
John Richardson.
Ram shearing—1, Haldon Bros; 2,
J. Richardson.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, Haldon Bros.
One ewe, two shears or over—1 and
2, John Richardson.
One ewe shearing—1 and 2, John
Richardson.
One ewe lamb—1, Haldon Bros; 2, J.
Richardson.
Pen of Cotswolds—1, J. Richardson.

CLASS 4—Oxford Downs.

Ram, two shears or over—1, H. M.
Vasey.
Ram shearing—1 and 2, H. M.
Vasey.
Ram lamb—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, Shan-
non Bros.
One ewe, two shears or over—1, Shan-
non Bros; 2, H. Bonsall.
One ewe shearing—1 and 2, H. M.
Vasey.
One ewe lamb—1 and 2, Shannon
Bros.
Pen of Oxford Downs—1, Shannon
Bros.

CLASS 5—Hampshire Downs.

Ram, two shears or over—1, John
Richardson.
Ram shearing—1, John Richardson.
One ewe, two shears or over—1, John
Richardson.
One ewe shearing—1, John Richard-
son.
One ewe lamb—1 and 2, John Rich-
ardson.
Pen of Hampshire Downs—1, J. Rich-
ardson.

CLASS 6—Shropshires.

Ram, two shears or over—1, W. H.
Bullock; 2, H. S. Hawkshaw.
Ram shearing—1, W. H. Bullock; 2,
H. Bonsall.
Ram lamb—1, W. H. Bullock; 2, H.
Bonsall.
One ewe, two shears or over—1, H.
Bonsall; 2, W. H. Bullock.
One ewe shearing—1, H. Bonsall; 2,
W. H. Bullock.
One ewe lamb—1, W. H. Bullock; 2,
H. S. Hawkshaw.
Pen of Shropshires—1, W. H. Bul-
lock.

CLASS 7—Southdowns.

Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2,
Wilkinson Bros.
Ram shearing—1, Wilkinson Bros.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, Wilkinson Bros.
One ewe, two shears or over—1 and
2, Wilkinson Bros.
One ewe shearing—1 and 2, Wilkin-
son Bros.
One ewe lamb—1 and 2, Wilkin-
son Bros.
Pen of Southdowns—1, Wilkinson
Bros.

CLASS 8—Suffolks.

Ram, two shears or over—1, Jos.
Thompson.
Ram shearing—1, Jos. Thompson.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson.
One ewe, two shears or over—1 and
2, Jos. Thompson.
One ewe shearing—1 and 2, Jos.
Thompson.
One ewe lamb—1 and 2, Jos. Thomp-
son.
Pen of Suffolks—1, Jos. Thompson.
CLASS 9—Dorset Horned.
Rams, two shears or over—1 and 2,
J. T. Maynard.
Ram shearing—1, J. T. Maynard.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard.
One ewe, two shears or over—1 and
2, J. T. Maynard.
One ewe shearing—1 and 2, J. T.
Maynard.
One ewe lamb—1, J. T. Maynard.
Pen of Dorset Horned—1, J. T. May-
nard.

CLASS 12—Angora Goats.

Buck, over 2 years old—1, W. E. A.
Thornton.
Buck, over 1 year and under 2—1,
W. E. A. Thornton.
Ewe, over 2 years old—1, W. E. A.
Thornton.
Ewe, over 1 year and under 2—1, W.
E. A. Thornton.
Pair buck kids—1, W. E. A. Thor-
nton.
Pair of ewe kids—1, W. E. A. Thor-
nton.

SWINE.

CLASS 1—Yorkshires.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, Joseph
Thompson.
Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2,
Joseph Thompson.
Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Jos.
Thompson.
Boar and two sows, any age, owned
and bred by exhibitor—1, Jos. Thomp-
son.
Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and
2, Jos. Thompson.
Sow, six months to 1 year—1 and 2,
Jos. Thompson.
Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Jos.
Thompson.
Sow and four of her offspring, all
owned and offspring bred by exhibitor,
under six months—1, Jos. Thompson.

CLASS 2—Chester Whites.

Boar, 1 year and over—George E.
Knight.
Boar, under 6 months—1, George E.
Knight.
Boar and two sows, any age, owned
and bred by exhibitor—1, George E.
Knight.
Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and
2, George E. Knight.
Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Geo.
E. Knight.
Sow and four of her offspring, all
owned and offspring bred by exhibitor,
under 6 months—1, Geo. E. Knight.

CLASS 3—Poland China.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, Irving &
Lenevan.
Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1, Irving &
Lenevan.
Boar and two sows, any age, owned
and bred by exhibitor—1, Irving & Lene-
van.
Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1,
Irving & Lenevan.
Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1, Irving &

Lenevan; 2, W. M. Banford.
Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, Ir-
ving & Lenevan.

CLASS 4—Improved Berkshires.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, Shannon
Bros.
Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1, Shan-
non Bros.
Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, Shan-
non Bros.
Boar and two sows, any age, owned
and bred by exhibitor—1, Shannon Bros.
Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and
2, Shannon Bros.
Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1, Shannon
Bros.

CLASS 5—Tamworths.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, W. M. Ban-
ford; 2, Haldon Bros.
Boar, 6 months to 1 year—1, W. M.
Banford; 2, Haldon Bros.
Boar, under 6 months—1, Haldon
Bros; 2, W. M. Banford.
Boar and two sows, any age, owned
and bred by exhibitor—1, W. M. Ban-
ford.
Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and
2, W. M. Banford.
Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2,
Haldon Bros.
Sow, under 6 months—1, Haldon
Bros; 2, W. M. Banford.
Sow and four of her offspring, all
owned and offspring bred by exhibitor,
under 6 months—1, W. M. Banford.

CLASS 6—Duroc Jersey Reds.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, J. T. May-
nard.
Boar, under 6 months—1, J. T. May-
nard.
Boar and two sows, any age, owned
and bred by exhibitor—1, J. T. May-
nard.
Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1 and
2, J. T. Maynard.
Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, J.
T. Maynard.
Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, J.
T. Maynard.
Sow and four of her offspring, all
owned and offspring bred by exhibitor,
under 6 months—1, J. T. Maynard.

CLASS 8—Essex.

Boar, 1 year and over—1, J. T. May-
nard.
Boar, under 6 months—1 and 2, J. T.
Maynard.
Boar and two sows, any age, all owned
and bred by exhibitor—1, J. T. May-
nard.
Sow, breeding, 1 year and over—1, J.
T. Maynard.
Sow, 6 months to 1 year—1 and 2, J.
T. Maynard.
Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, J. T.
Maynard.
Sow and four of her offspring, all
owned and offspring bred by exhibitor,
under 6 months—1, J. T. Maynard.

CLASS 9—Bacon Hogs.

Best bacon hogs, any age—1 and 2,
Joseph Thompson.
Winner of most prizes in swine divi-
sion—1, J. T. Maynard.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Machinery.
Electrical appliances all kinds—1,
Hinton Electric Co.

Carriages.

Light buggies, tea carts—1, John
Meston; 2, Wm. Mable.
Wagons, carts, lorries, sleighs—1, W.
Mable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Display farm implements—1, E. G.
Prior & Co.

Dairy Machinery.

Cream Separator—1, De Laval Sep-
arator Co.
Powers suitable for dairy—1, E. G.
Prior & Co.

Boats and Appliances.

Electric and steam launches—1, Hin-
ton Electric Co.

Gates and Fencing.

Farm and other fencing—1, E. G.
Prior Co.
Common and self acting gates—E. G.
Prior Co.

Harness and Saddlery.

Harness of all kinds—1, F. Norris &
Son; 2, B. C. Saddlery Co.
Furniture and Upholstery.
Furniture of all kinds—1, Weiler
Bros.

Glassware, Hardware, Etc.

Stained glass, cut glass, mirrors, etc.
—1, H. Fox.
Bookbinding, Printing.

Letterpress, billheads, posters, plain
or colored—1, Colnister P. & P. Co.
Writing and blotting paper, bags, etc.
—1, T. N. Hibber & Co.
Rubber stamps, seals, etc.—1, Swee-
ney & McConnell.

Groceries and Provisions.

Wheat flour, oatmeal, yeast cakes,
bread, etc.—1, B. & K. Milling Co.
Hams, bacon, etc.—1, B. Wilson &
Co.

Cordials and Syrups.

Thorp & Co.
Wine, Beer, Etc.
Wines, beers, ales, etc.—1, Victoria
Phoenix Co.

Building Material.

Bricks, tiles, slates, carved stone
work—1, B. C. Pottery; 2, Perfection
Cement Bk. Co.

Musical Instruments.

Pianos, all kinds—1, Bell Piano Co.
Carpets.
Carpets, all kinds—1, D. Spencer &
Co.

Wearing Apparel.

Wearing apparel—1, B. Williams &
Co.
Assortment of chemicals—1, Victoria
Chemical Co.
Mineral acids—1, Victoria Chemical
Co.

Shoe Blacking and Dressings.

Shoe blacking and dressings—1, San
Juan Mining Co.

Stoves and Ranges.

Heating and cooking stoves—1, Albion
Stove Works Co.
Parlor grates, furnaces, 1, A. & W.
Wilson; 2, Watson & McGregor.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Horses.
For best foal of 1906, filly or entire—
1, Wilkinson Bros.

For best ram in the show—1, Wilkin-
son Bros.

For best two fat lambs, ewes or weeth-
ers—1, Jos. Thompson.

For the biggest hog in the show—1,
Geo. E. Knight.

DOES YOUR SIDE "CATCH"?

That's a sign of pleurisy. Rub well
with Polson's Nervine. It eases the
suffering at once, cures the pain, makes
you well. No liniment so penetrating.
Large bottles for 25c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

September 27, 1906.

(Before Irving, J.)

Gwin vs. Yreka Copper Co., Mr. W.
J. Taylor, K. C. was granted an order
for the sale of certain mineral claims.
Irving vs. Hayes. Judgment was or-
dered to be entered for the amount
found due by the registrar. Mr. Taylor,
K. C. for plaintiff; Mr. Wilson for de-
fendant.

Ward vs. Rhodes et al. Mr. Langley
was given a final order for foreclosure.
Voss vs. Johnson et al. The report of
the registrar was confirmed.

Mr. Robertson for plaintiff; Mr.
Helmcken, K. C. for defendants.
Munroe vs. Gillie et al. An applica-
tion was made to adjourn the trial, and
an order was made fixing the next sit-
tings at Kamloops as the date.

Mr. Murphy for plaintiff; Mr. Fulton
et al. for defendant.

Harris vs. Vancouver Island Explora-
tion and Development Co. An order
was made approving of the tender sub-
mitted for certain properties of the de-
fendant company, the amount offered to
be paid into court in the usual way.

Mr. Mason for plaintiff; Mr. Elliott
for defendant.

Levy vs. Levy. On application to fix
the date of hearing, it was directed that
the trial be adjourned to the December
sittings on condition that all arrears of
maintenance be paid up.

Mr. Walls for plaintiff; Mr. Helmeck-
en, K. C. for defendant.

Re Helen Nolan an infant. Mr. Crease
applied for an order fixing the return
date of originating summons. An order
making it returnable forthwith was given,
the mother to be the custodian and
guardian of the infant in the meantime.

The following applications in probate
were granted:

In re E. O. Nathan, deceased, to Mr.
Mann.

In re Eliza Fee, deceased, to Mr.
Wootton.

In re Alvie Mara, deceased, to Mr.
Barnard.

In re Thomas Duke, deceased, to Mr.
Pooley.

Patterson vs. Hughes, three actions.
Mr. Heisteman was granted one month
further time in which to serve writ.

In re Marjorie Walker. An applica-
tion under the Marriage Act for leave
to marry, granted.

Elliott vs. Borland. Mr. Peters, K.
C., applied for leave to issue a writ to
be served ex parte. The order was made
fourteen days being allowed for entry of
appearance.

(Before Lammman, Co. J.)

Musgrave vs. Hastie. This was a
proceeding under the Overholding Ten-
ants Act. The defendant is the lessee of
certain premises on Government street.
On the 12th of July last, plaintiff gave
him written notice to vacate the premises
on the 1st of October, the plaintiff
understanding that the tenancy was a
monthly one, and that he could therefore
give a month's notice, although, for
convenience sake he gave defendant
more than a month's notice. Certain
negotiations then took place, in the
course of which defendant took the
ground that his tenancy was a yearly
one, which would entitle him to six
months' notice. Plaintiff disputed this,
and on the 20th of July served a fresh
notice to vacate on the 1st of September,
and as defendant paid no attention to
that notice, the present proceedings
were taken. His Honor held that the
plaintiff was bound by his first notice,
and the proceedings therefore being ir-
regular, were set aside.

Mr. Lindley Crease for plaintiff; Mr.
Elliott for defendant.

There will be a sitting for the trial
of civil causes at Victoria, beginning on
Tuesday of next week. The list of cases

set down to be argued at that sitting
is as follows:

Elliott & Smith vs. Wootton; J. H.
Lawson, jr., for plaintiff; E. E. Woot-
ton for defendant.

Wah Long vs. Ne Dan Shee; C. E.
Pooley, K. C. for plaintiff; G. M. Grant
for defendant.

Peirson vs. Hodgson; H. B. Robert-
son for plaintiff; C. J. Prior for de-
fendant.

Stelly vs. Stelly; H. B. Robertson for
plaintiff; H. M. Mills and D. M. Eberts,
K. C., for defendant.

Jones vs. Blakenmore; H. B. Robert-
son for plaintiff; defendant appears in
person.

Roseberger vs. Roscowitz; J. H. Law-
son, jr. for plaintiff; H. M. Hills for
defendant.

Other civil sittings set at at Ross-
land on October 9th and at Vancouver
on October 10th.
The Assizes for the trial of criminal
cases is set for this city on October 9th.

If you have a house to sell or rent,
The Colonist will do it for you.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting State-
ments by a Young Lady in Quebec
and One in Beauport, Que



All women work; some in their
homes, some in church, and some in
the whirl of society. And in stores,
mills and shops tens of thousands are
on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning
their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical
disturbance, and the nature of their
duties in many cases, quickly drifts them
into the horrors of all kinds of female
complaints—tumors, ulceration, falling
and displacements or perhaps irregu-
larity or suppression, causing backache,
nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

They especially require an invigorat-
ing, sustaining medicine which will
strengthen the female organism and
enable them to bear easily the fatigues
of the day, to sleep well at night, and
to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman
struggling to earn a livelihood when her
back and head are aching, she is so tired
she can hardly drag about or stand up,
and every movement causes pain the
origin of which is due to some derange-
ment of the female organism.

Miss, Alma Robitaille, of 78 rue St.
François, Quebec, Que., tells women
how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Overwork and long hours at the office
together with a neglected cold, brought on
a very serious female trouble until finally
I was unable to go to work. I then thought
of a friend who had taken Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound when her
trouble was in the same condition that mine
was, and straightway sent out for a bottle.
I finished that and took two more before I
really began to

PATERSON Shoe Co., Limited

New Opening Monday Morning

Monday Morning, October 1st, 1906, we are going to start showing some of the Specials in Styles for 1906 and 1907, Fall Wear. They are Beauties, Smart Looking, Perfect Fitting, and we buy only the Best Grades of BOOTS AND SHOES.

PRICES

Ladies' Boots	\$2.00 to \$6.50
Men's Boots	2.50 to 8.00
Boys' Boots	1.50 to 3.50
Youths' Boots	1.25 to 2.50
Misses' Boots	1.25 to 3.50
Children's Boots	.50 to 2.00

THE UP-TO-DATE SHOE DEALERS

TWO STORES:

SHOE EMPORIUM CITY SHOE STORE
Cor Govt & Johnson Sts 70 Government Street

TABLE COVERS

A new stock, including Amazon Cloths, in rich reds and greens; very beautifully embroidered; two yards square at \$5.00.
Fine Tapestry Cloths; two yards square, in new designs—at \$1.50, \$2.25, \$2.50 and upwards.
Chenille Table Covers, in most artistic designs; all sizes, with and without fringes—from 75c. up.

WESCOTT BROS.

THE BIG DRY GOODS STORE.
QUALITY HOUSE
71 YATES ST.
W.S. 1718

Dr. H. B. F. Criston of Paris, the Celebrated Court Doctor of Europe on Beauty Culture, will have his French Toilet articles at the Provincial Exposition on the 25th, including: Hair Restorer, positively destroys roots and cures, kills the hair bulbs, ends your superfluous hair. Huda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, discoloration of the skin, makes old faces look young again. Hair Elixir for all hair and scalp trouble, positively restores grey hair to its natural color. Obesol, sure reducer of fat. Dermathol Beautifier, removes Pimples, Blackheads, Oily Skin, Coarse Pores. Purest Castile Soap.
During Exhibition will not be at home after 1 p. m. MRS. WINCH, representative, 120 Cormorant St., above Blanchard.

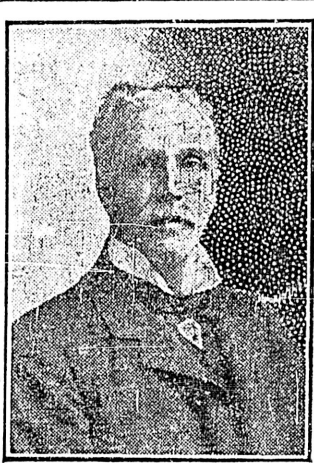
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DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.
LEMON, GONNASSON & COMPANY
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Garrick and
Morris'
Special

Are a Few
of the
HIGH-CLASS
MIXTURES
I Sell

E. A. MORRIS,
The Leading Tobacconist
72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Use telephone to Chilliwack. Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Local News

A Practice Game.—The Victoria United Football team will hold a practice at Oak Bay today at 10 a. m. A full attendance is requested.

Rex vs. Hannay.—In this case, which was traversed from the last Nannaimo assizes, owing to a motion to quash the indictment having been left over, a decision was given yesterday by Mr. Justice Martin, dismissing the motion with costs. Mr. Moresby appeared for the Crown, the accused not being represented.

Song Recital.—Gogorza, who comes soon for a song recital, need only repeat the success of last season when he sang at the big Salt Lake tubercule with Emma Eames and the "News" said of him: "another artist who swept the audience off their feet with enthusiasm was the baritone, Emilio de Gogorza. With a magnificent voice, fine presence and a magnetic temperament which proclaimed the actor as well as the singer, he had not uttered a dozen notes before his audience was enthralled, and at the conclusion of the 'prologue' a perfect uproar ensued." There is more interest and enthusiasm over the coming of this famous baritone at the Victoria Musical societies opening concert than has been shown in many a musical moon. The sale of seats will open to subscribers on October 13th and to non-subscribers on the 15th. Gogorza has decided to use the Heintzman & Co., piano, which will be supplied by the local agents, M. W. Walitt & Co., Ltd.

Sanitarium Fund.—The work of meeting Hon. Mr. Dunsinuir's generous offer of \$10,000 towards a sanitarium for the cure and treatment of tuberculosis, is proceeding satisfactorily, several handsome subscriptions having already been sent in to Dr. C. J. Fagan, but as time is precious the committee are anxious that those persons willing to assist should send their quota in as soon as possible. While the large amounts from persons who can afford them are greatly welcome, yet the committee beg to remind the public that the smaller sums are not less so when offered in the same spirit which is behind the workers in this movement. In fact it is thought that it should be left to the working classes to whom such an institution will be mostly beneficial, to make up the \$50,000 which is required to secure Hon. Mr. Dunsinuir's grant. In other words, if 50,000 persons will decide to give one dollar each, the grant would be obtained, and the larger amounts would of course aid in the attainment of the general object. Dr. Fagan will be glad to receive any sums, however small, for the work.

Annual Concert.—Prof. E. G. Wickens is now in full rehearsal for his fourteenth annual concert to be given by his pupils in the Institute hall, View street, Tuesday, October 9th. The programme is very interesting containing many special numbers, among which is a ladies' quartet for four violins—a boy's violin solo, a violin solo and two cello solos from M. J. H. Gordon; also several orchestral numbers on which over forty instrumentalists will take part in addition. Mrs. J. T. Legg will render that beautiful song (by Preconlini) "Whisper and I shall hear." Mr. J. H. Griffiths with his robust voice is down for "Love Could I Only Tell Thee" and Mr. Brummer will be heard with his rich tenor in "Mid the Hush of the Corn" and the old favorite, Mr. P. Gordon, will sing that ever popular song "Asthore." These concerts have always been very much appreciated and it is quite safe to say, considering the improvement made since, this will be no exception. The proceeds will be given to the Protestant Orphanage. It is under the patronage of His Worship the mayor and Mrs. Morley.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

The "Dainty" Hats shown only at the Bee Hive, 84 Douglas street, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Most comfortable, the very latest from England.
Mr. G. A. Richardson, of the Victoria Dry Goods house, has just received a very choice consignment of furs, well assorted, consisting of ladies' and children's white coats and undies to match, together with a nice assortment of other up-to-date lines, at reasonable prices, as well as white bear cloth for children's coats. Inspection of which is solicited.

Business Change.—The grocery business heretofore carried on at 55 Yates street under the firm name of Messrs. Watson & Jones will hereafter be carried on by Mr. E. P. Watson, who yesterday acquired the interests in the business held by Mr. Jones. The business will be conducted in future by Mr. Watson and on the same progressive lines as has been the well-known custom with this grocery. Mr. Watson hopes to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage in future as enjoyed by the old firm.
Monsieur Gaudry, late of the faculty of Quebec University, Kingston, and, more recently, of Boston, whose professional card appears in another column, has taken up his residence in Victoria. Professor Gaudry will form classes for the study of French, or will accept individual pupils. His references are of the highest, including many of the best families in Toronto and Boston.

Clear Rock and a clear head.

Owing to a typographical error appearing in W. O. Wallace's ad. in Friday's issue of The Times and Saturday's issue of The Colonist referring to his special guest for Saturday, making it read 20 instead of 30 cases of Comfort Soap for \$1.00, in order to make amends and give his patrons the benefit of the error, he has decided to leave the offer open for two days longer.

Caledonian and Clear Rock.

Digby Bell never had a greater success than he has won in "The Education of Mr. Pipp." Charles Dana Gibson might have used him as a model for the part, so exactly does he fit into it. But, Mr. Bell's impersonation goes further than externals. He pictures the nature of the poor, old, hen-pecked husband with his sure monopoly of all the virtues save that of being able to stick up for himself. This great Augustus Thomas comedy, which is in its third year, will be seen at the Victoria, Wednesday, October 10.

Caledonian and Clear Rock.

GOLD STORAGE IDEA IS GAINING GROUND

Time Seems Ripe for Adoption of Some Comprehensive Scheme

Toronto Mail and Empire.
Slowly but surely the idea of cold storage has been gaining ground among the farmers of Ontario for that in the future it is to advance much more rapidly but none the less surely. The time seems almost ripe for the adoption of some comprehensive scheme of cold storage that shall be available to the farmers and fruit-growers of the country, and not confined to the middlemen, whose present profits are out of all proportion to the services they render. By a chain of cold storage warehouses throughout the province the fruit trade of Ontario could be put on the same scientific, business-like basis as the cheese industry. At present it is wallowing in the happy-go-lucky condition that dairying was in before the advent of the creamery.

Our Apple Production
Roughly speaking, the Dominion of Canada produces about 17,000,000 barrels of apples a year, Ontario furnishing more than 50 per cent. of the total crop. Of this 17,000,000 barrels, 1,500,000 barrels of these exported reach the British market in a loose or sloppy condition is a matter of official record. That is to say, of 17,000,000 barrels produced, only 15,500,000 barrels are placed on the British market in good condition, a profit to the exporters and a credit to the country. What, then, becomes of the 1,500,000 or 16,000,000 barrels that are not exported? Suppose every man, woman and child in Canada eats a barrel of them, nearly 10,000,000 barrels are left to be accounted for.

Tremendous Waste
The answer is simple, the great bulk of the apples produced in Ontario either rot on the trees, fall to the ground and are fed to the hogs or rot before they can be placed on the market. In any event they are not profit to the growers. They are wasted. It hardly needs to be said that any plan devised to eliminate this enormous and ruinous waste is worthy of a government's consideration. That cold storage warehouses erected all over the country, like creameries, will save these 10,000,000 barrels of apples to the fruit-growers of the country is asserted. It is claimed, moreover, that the adoption of this plan will give the farmer far better prices for his apples and practically eliminate the middleman, who alone makes any money out of the existing conditions.

Middlemen's Big Profits
It is not uncommon to hear apple-buyers boast of having bought apples for 25 cents a barrel on the trees. The same apples are sold for from ten to twenty times the price, thus allowing the middleman a tremendous margin for profit that spoils on him, and the occasion for a fight for a "violating the Fruit Marks Act" and having a great big profit besides. With a well organized cold storage plant in the neighborhood the farmer would not be obliged to sell his crop for whatever the buyer would give him. For 25 cents a barrel he could store his apples until the market was ready to receive them. Then he could produce his fruit, and sell it for half the price charged by the middleman at present and yet make twice the profit.

The Farmer's Predicament
General cold storage would necessarily reduce the price of apples to the consumer in the home market, for the great bulk of the crop would be marketed instead of going to waste. At present the middleman has to make allowance for a big percentage of waste, and that is one of the reasons why the price of apples is high. In the summer the farmer can hardly give away his early apples, and in the winter he can hardly afford to munch one of his own Northern Spies. Our winter apples set on the English market for from 17s. to 27s. a barrel and of this price the farmer does not get, on an average, 20 per cent.

Fruit is a Side Line
Speaking of farmers generally, and excepting those whose fathers had the patience and courage to plant Northern Spies, Baldwins, and other hardy winter apples, their fruit crop is an incident, and is to be reckoned with the few odd dollars the mother of the family makes out of the chickens. Now, with the strong western competition in wheat and rough cattle, the Ontario farmer must fall back upon the side line of farming if he is to hold his own. There is more money in them after all, and this important lesson is being slowly learned.

The Profitable Farm
The Ontario farmer who has a good orchard, a few acres of grain, roots and garden truck, a good herd of dairy cattle, a score or so of hogs, and some good poultry and a few well bred horses to sell every year need not envy the westerner with a quarter section in wheat. The creameries were necessary to make the cows pay, and with cold storage the apple trees of Ontario will lift a mortgage.

If you make butter for your own use you would like you to see our stone churns. They are easy to work, easy to clean and are cheap. 2 gallon churn with hardwood dasher, \$1.00; 4 gallon churn with dasher, \$1.75; 7 gallon complete, \$2.10; 10 gallon complete, \$2.45. Butter moulds, butter spades, butter bowls, R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

A Canadian patent was recently granted to H. E. Perchen, marine engineer, of Vancouver, on an improved grease trap designed to filter the feed water of a condensing engine to free it from oil and grease before returning it to the boiler where the presence of such grease is very injurious. The device consists of an open rectangular trough surrounding an overflow to the hot well, into which through the water is delivered from the condenser and flows through a series of removable gauze screens and sub-water passages. The arrangement of the screens and partitions is such as to form eddies which will check the flow of the water and afford the grease an opportunity of rising to the surface where it aggregates and is intercepted by the screens. The patent was secured through the agency of Rowland Brittain, patent attorney, Vancouver.

ROUGH LUMBER HAS TAKEN A BIG JUMP

British Columbia Operators Advance Price One Dollar per Thousand

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—(Special).—At a meeting of the B. C. Lumbermen's association and Mountain Manufacturers' association held here yesterday it was decided to advance the price of rough lumber \$1 per thousand. The scarcity of logs and high price of labor are given as reasons for the advance, and as the winter season is coming on, and logs are hard to get, a further rise is looked for in future.

A Record of Progress
Bank clearings for Vancouver for the month of September were \$11,910,710 an increase of \$2,354,512 over the corresponding month last year. Building returns for the month were \$308,965. Land registry receipts were \$4,591.05.

J. D. Townley Dead
J. D. Townley, a pioneer of Vancouver, and formerly assistant to Superintendent Marple, of the P. R. Pacific division, died in Portland, Ore., on Friday night, after an illness of several months.

Beaver's Boiler Discovered
The long submerged boiler of the steamer Beaver was successfully raised this morning by M. C. C. Pelkey, who has been working on it for some time.

Notes of Sport
In the first association football match of the league series this afternoon, the Shamrocks defeated the Thistles, three goals to one. The play was rough, four men were ordered off the field. The game at Westham Island between Celtics of Vancouver and the home team resulted in a draw, neither team scoring. The first rugby match of the season was played here this afternoon between Vancouver colts, a pickup team and resulted in a victory for the college.

Clear Rock and Caledonian.
EMBEZZLER CHARGED.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—In the Court of King's Bench today Philip D. Hamel was charged with having during the two years ending November 2, 1905, stolen \$8000, the property of Eastern Division No. 7 of the order of Railroad Telegraphers. The case has been pending since last March and the hearing will extend over two or three days.

Per S. S. Indianapolis from the Sound—C. C. Emery and wife, Miss Allen, Mrs. Allen, Miss Grey, E. Samuels, Miss Clarke, A. Cummings, Mrs. Campbell, C. Wilcox, L. Fulton, W. J. Littleton, G. P. Thompson, N. F. Bismuth, L. C. Lund, F. B. Nitting, Mrs. Nitting.

Cowper's sofa, made famous by his poem "The Sofa," an old-fashioned couch covered in green crotona, was sold by auction at St. Derham, on Tuesday and realized \$145.

PRESSED ZINC ORNAMENTS
WRITE FOR PRICES
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
WINNERS



ANOTHER INNOVATION

This time we are alone as far as a hotel is concerned. No other hotel is so thoroughly equipped. We have a number of needle shower baths enclosed in marble attached to rooms. Here you have all the luxury of a private bath. In your transient home, you must admit we have given deep thought to your wants.

John McDermott, Manager
Formerly a Palace and St. Francis Hotels.

Chew Yuen & Co.

25 STORE STREET.
All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing Neat. Done. Prices Moderate.

GILLETTS

HIGH GRADE
CREAM TARTAR
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
SOLD IN PACKAGES AND CANS.
Same Price as the cheap adulterated kinds.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

A GOOD TONIC

OUR Ferrated Emulsion

is useful in Chronic Coughs, General Debility, and as a real system-builder—fortifies the system against Colds.

\$1.00 per bottle

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST
98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

For the Best IN CONFECTIONERY

GO TO
CLAY'S
We make a Specialty of
Wedding Cakes,
Birthday Cakes, etc.
shipped to all parts of the province.
For all that is good in light refreshments try our LUNCH AND TEA ROOM. Every attention paid to guests.

CLAY'S

39 Fort Street, Victoria
HENRY STREET, VICTORIA WEST
(NEAR CAR)
Lot 60x120 \$100
GOVERNMENT STREET
Three Corner Lots \$2200
WATERFRONT
11½ acres, all cultivated \$2100

E. A. Harris & Co

35 FORT STREET
THE NEW GROCERY STORE
74 Fort Street
Prunes, Best, 2 lbs. for 25c
Prunes, 2nd Best, per lb. 10c
Sultana Raisins, per lb. 10c
Climax Assorted Jams, 5 lb. tins 50c
C. & B. Marmalade, 4 lb. tins 50c

20 Styles HOT AIR AND HOT BLAST Heating Stoves

From the Largest American Stove Factory
A. DIXON
HARDWARE
95 Johnson Street

NOTICE.
Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 92, and Statutes Canada, 1889, Chapter 13.
Proposed Construction of Wharf in West Bay in the County of Victoria.
NOTICE is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, and Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1889, the undersigned, by petition dated this day, has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the area plan and site of the following proposed works to occupy the foreshore and submerged grounds adjoining or abutting on Lots 13 and 14, Block 8, Subdivision part of Viewfield Farm, County of Victoria, namely: A pier wharf, 220 feet in length by 40 feet in width, connected with the shore by a floating approach, 200 feet in length by 4 feet in width. A plan of the said proposed work and a description by metes and bounds of the foreshore and submerged ground to be occupied thereby has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 25th day of September, 1906.
VICTOR JACKOBSON.

ST. HELEN'S HALL

A girls' school of the highest class. Corps of teachers, location, building, equipment—the best.
School opens September 17, 1906.

Brunot Hall

A boarding and day school for girls. Certificate admits to Smith-Wellesley and other colleges.
The music department under the charge of artists is a special feature. Fine Art Studio.
Write for illustrated catalogue. For further information address
THE PRINCIPAL
2200 Pacific Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Special Summer Courses —FOR— TEACHERS IN THE SPROTT-SHAW Business Institute

LIMITED
338 Hastings Street W. Vancouver, B. C.
R. J. Sprott, B.A., Principal; H. A. Scriven, B.A., Vice-Principal, J. R. Cunningham, Secretary.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Court House, Nelson.
SEALED TENDERS, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, the fifteenth October next, for the erection and completion of a Court House at Nelson, B. C., and after the eleventh of September next.
Each tender must be accompanied with a marked cheque for five (5) per cent. of the amount of the tender for the faithful performance and completion of the work.
The enques or unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them on the execution of the contract.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th September, 1906.

Educational

M. LESTER,
Member National Association Masters of Dancing, will resume classes in A. O. U. W. Hall as follows: Monday evening, October 1, Opening Party.
Tuesday, October 2, BEGINNERS, 8 p. m.
Monday, October 8, Juveniles, at 4 p. m.
Private Clubs will be formed later.
Private lessons given.
Learn to dance where you will be carefully and correctly instructed.
Halls to Rent.—The largest and best dancing halls, or the city.
Phone B108, or apply at Hall.

St. Ann's Academy

VICTORIA, B. C.
Complete High School Course, with Languages. Business Department embraces latest methods. Special advantages in Music and Art. Extensive grounds, Tennis, Croquet and Basketball. Court, Education and Physical Training. Plain and Ornamental Needlework. Strictest attention to refinement of manners. For prospectus, address Academy. St. Ann's Kindergarten is an annex on Blanchard Street.

Benedict Bantly

Graduate Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany.
Instruction in Violin, Piano and Theory. Apply daily between 2 and 3 p. m.
Studio: Garesche Block
Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

St. Aloysius Protectorate

Boarding School for Boys 3 to 11 Years of Age.
Healthfully located 3 miles from Duncan. Public School Programme of Studies followed. Gymnasium and spacious grounds. Board and schooling at most moderate terms. Music Lessons form extra charge. Manual training given, 1 hour per day.
SISTER SUPERIOR,
Quamichan, B. C.

Collegiate School

FOR BOYS
The Laurels, Belcher Street
Victoria, B. C.
Patron and Visitor:
THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.
Head Master:
J. W. LAING, ESQ., M. A., OXFORD.
R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A.
Alex'r Smith, Esq., M. A., late Naval Instructor H. M. S. "Impregnable."
J. F. Meredith, Esq., B. A.
The Christmas Term will commence on Monday, September 10, 1906, at 2.30 p. m. Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars.
Property five acres with spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds; gymnasium, cadet corps.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

University School

Upper School: Oak Bay Avenue.
Lower School: Belcher Avenue.
Christmas Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 4.
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, } Principals
J. C. BARNACLE, }
Phone 810.

OREGON PORTLAND

ST. HELEN'S HALL
A girls' school of the highest class. Corps of teachers, location, building, equipment—the best.
School opens September 17, 1906.

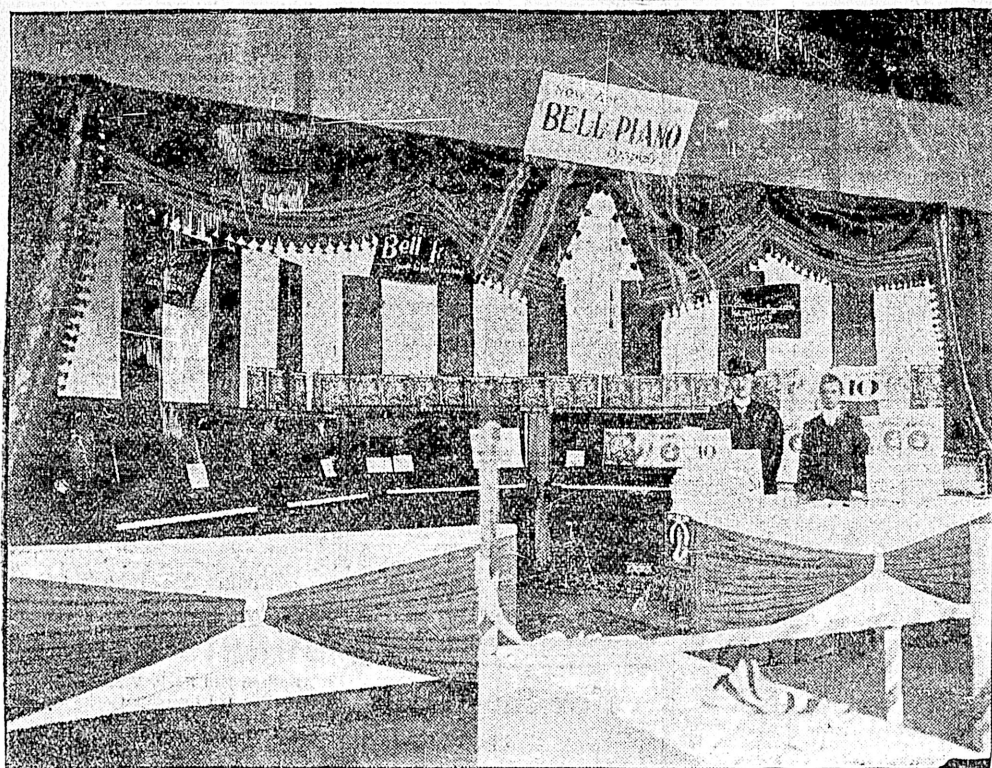
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The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th September, 1906.

SOME NOTABLE EXHIBITS AT THE FALL FAIR



The exhibits at this year's fair were, in most classes, taken on the whole, far superior to those shown in years gone by.

Especially so in the live stock department. Never before did the entries come in as freely as this year.

The horses, notably Clydesdales, were by far the best ever seen at any show in the West. A very high class lot of cattle also filled the stalls. Among the many exhibitors in this line, Mr. T. W. Patterson, Inverholme Stock Co., showed a splendid lot of Shorthorns.

In the poultry sheds as fine a lot of fowl as could be seen anywhere found ample admirers. Sheep and ewes also were well represented, many varieties of both being entered.

In the main building the exhibits, although not quite as numerous as at former fairs, were of exceptional merit. Several of the old standbys were missed, notably Pender's soap exhibit, M. R. Smith & Co., and several others.

The placing of the flower exhibit at the entrance of the building was a most pleasing innovation as well as a most attractive one.

To the left of the entrance the Experimental Farm exhibit attracted the visitor's eye at once. Here Mr. Sharp, the director of the station, had arranged one of the most attractive exhibits of the fair. The various kinds of grain, fruit, grasses, etc., all the product of the experimental farm, were carefully arranged for the visitor's inspection.

In the corner between the door and the Experimental Farm exhibit, Mr. Maynard found room for a display of all the necessary things in photographic supplies, as well as a splendid line of cameras.

David Spencer & Co., Limited, had, as always, a model exhibit. Two rooms, neatly arranged, draped with rich hangings and separated by green portieres, were comfortably filled with many rolls of carpets, rugs, dainty natural colored flowered silks, the last serving as a direct contrast to the heavier darker colors of the carpets, completing a most artistic scheme in both color and decoration. Two splendid show cases of fur garments made by the firm also occupied a prominent position.

Weiler Bros.

Victoria's big household goods store, made a display of furniture suitable for drawing and dining rooms in two rooms. The former contained some splendid specimens of what might be termed art furniture—A Sheraton cabinet, chairs of rosewood and mahogany, upholstered settees and several other splendid pieces of furniture, the whole completing a picture of an ideal drawing room. In the dining room the same rich taste prevailed. The furniture being of the same woods as in the first room. A handsome cabinet with just enough of artistic china to make a bright background, a sonorous Flemish clock to one side, the large dining room table, the comfortable appearing chairs in the centre of the room, everything in just the right place. A fine Heintzman grand piano of course, completed the drawing room.

The Semi-Ready Wardrobe represented in Victoria by R. Williams & Co., show a complete interior of a store as equipped to handle the semi-ready line of men's clothing. Separate closets containing hangers to hold the clothes. In this manner clothes are stored free from dust and can be shown to prospective buyers quickly and in proper form. The exhibit is handsomely arranged, the fixtures being colored a dark green, with carpets, rugs and settees to match.

The Sylvester Feed Co. have a show of Calgary flour, also several of the products of the firm, such as Egg Producer, Excelsior Meal and Chick Starter. Several insecticides are shown as well.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. This firm's well-known products—Name Canadian Wheat Flakes, Oat Meal, Rolled Oats and other cereal foods are shown in a neatly arranged display. Sutton's seeds are also shown. But the product of these seeds speaks for their quality. The corners of the exhibit are decorated with plants of local grown corn some twelve feet high, while throughout the vegetable and flower exhibits in the building will be found many of the most choice specimens labeled "Grown from Sutton's Seed."

F. Norris & Son show a complete line of saddlery and supplies pertaining to the business. A splendid assortment of leather trunks and valises made by the firm are also shown.

The Victoria Chemical Co.

demonstrate the value of their chemical fertilizers by showing samples of vegetables grown on land that was considered useless at Agassiz. This land was taken in hand, and by a judicious use of chemical fertilizers was made to bear crops the equal of any in the province.

The B. Wilson Co.

The new well-known B. C. hams and bacon are shown here. Ready for shipment on one side of the stand, and ready for the table on the other side, with just a suggestion of decoration about the whole makes as neat a show as possible with the material at hand.

Watson & McGregor.

This firm shows a fine line of stoves and ranges. The Charter Oak being, with the Maleable iron stoves, their specialty. A line of iron fences is also shown.

The Victoria Glass Works

furnish the novelty in the way of exhibits at the fair. Many varieties of leaded glass, mirrors and colored glasses cover the walls, while at the front of the stand can be seen the leaded glass windows in the making. This is in itself a most interesting exhibition.

A. & W. Wilson.

Monarch Ranges, the product of the Malleable Iron Works Co., of Beaver Dam, Wis., are displayed and their good qualities explained.

The San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Co.

Makers of Shino, Lustrene and other metal polishes, M. K. stove polish, shoe polish and other necessities of the household, show samples of their products. The company has mines at San Juan harbor, on Vancouver Island, which produces the minerals from which these articles are manufactured. A prussian blue, necessary in the making of washing blue and paints, is another product which the company will place on the market shortly.

The B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd.

The products of this firm are shown in a neatly arranged exhibit, consisting of artistic urns, vases, drain tiles, sewer pipe and terra cotta chimneys, both in vitrified and natural colors. The fire proof tiling for the new C. P. R. hotel was made by this company.

The Chilliwack Exhibit.

For the second time the Massey Harris Challenge Cup is secured for the Agricultural Society of Chilliwack.

That there was no competition this year is much to be deplored; had there been there would have been no doubt as to the standing of the Chilliwack exhibit.

Great praise is due Mr. Geo. Thornton for the excellent quality of the produce displayed. He has been untiring in his efforts to make the exhibit complete in every detail, and next season deserves the hearty support and assistance of every person in Chilliwack who has the interests of the valley at heart.

One of every hand are heard flattering remarks of the garden of B. C. "It is a grand display," "Perfectly splendid." "A really fine exhibit and a credit to Chilliwack" are expressions heard continually.

The exhibit was a surprise and a delight to many of the Manufacturers' Association from the East, who were the guests of the fair management on the opening day of the exhibition, and Mr. Thornton and Mr. Grossman were kept busy answering the many questions and enquiries from interested visitors from as far east as Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal, and in one instance a fruit grower from Nova Scotia.

The exhibit is arranged on a square pyramid of steps with a large arch 25 feet high crossing over the centre. On one side of the arch are arranged the grains and on the opposite the grasses are artistically displayed. From the top of the arch a series of steps lead to the first five steps. On the next step the preserved fruits make a splendid show. The three lower steps are arranged with a separate display on each side of the pyramid. On one the plates of fresh fruit; on the next the vegetables look particularly good; the jams and jellies fill another side, and the fourth consists of the dairy produce. The color scheme of the stand is white and green, a very pretty effect being made with twisted green ribbons running for the top step half way down the stand.

The boxes of apples and pears on each corner complete a very pretty picture.

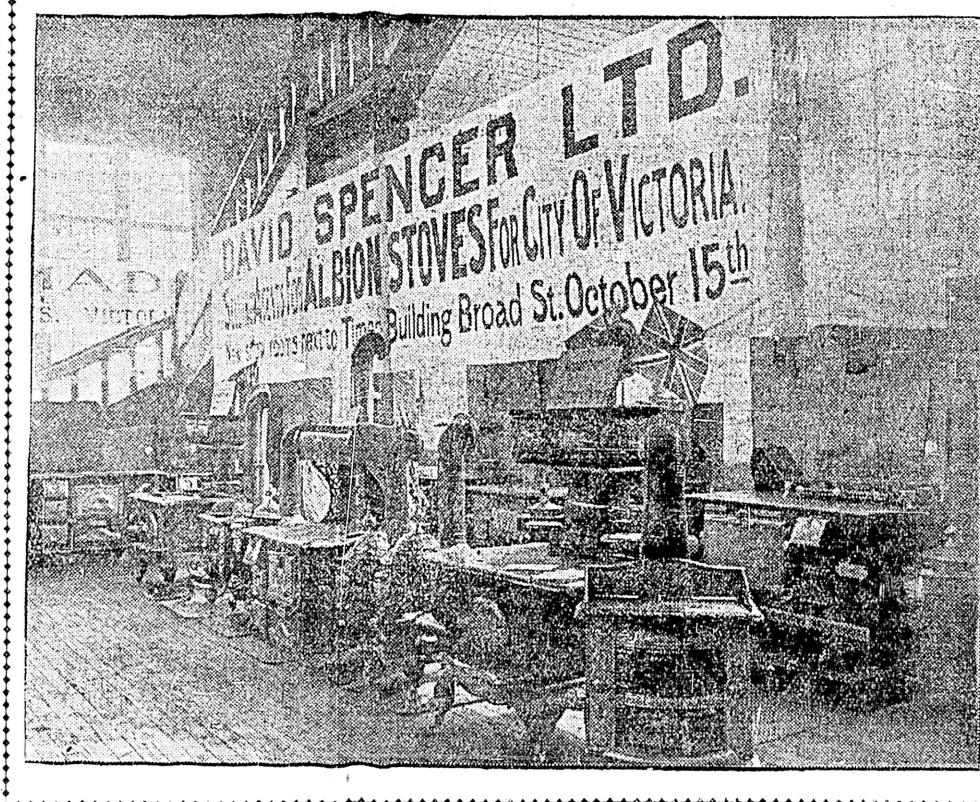
A happy chance was made when the Agricultural Association secured the services of Carl Grossman to arrange the exhibit. He has worked hard in his usual energetic manner and ably assisted by Miss Lottie Stiff, has succeeded in making the best display of the exhibit Chilliwack ever had. Each section is distinctly by itself, but so skillfully is it done that the whole exhibit blends into a perfect picture.

The best prize in addition to the Massey Harris Cup, includes a silver medal and \$200 in cash.

The Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co.

The V. P. B. Co. Bohemian Lager is here shown in brightly labeled bottles.

David Spencer, Ltd., Making Extensive Additions



The contract has been let for a new addition to David Spencer Ltd. Mr. Spencer was seen today, and stated that the new addition would be devoted to manufacturing purposes and dressmaking rooms. In this way, they will have much more room in the main building for the proper display of furniture.

Mr. Spencer says that the new building will enable them to show a much larger and better stock of furniture, and enable them to carry a stock from which they will be able to serve the public in a manner satisfactory to them, and that evidently means better than any one else. The ground floor facing Broad street, will be devoted to the sale of Stoves, Tinware, etc.—the second floor to dressmaking workrooms, waiting rooms, etc., also for manufacturing department—the third floor will be devoted to upholstery and furniture finishing room, and the fourth floor to stock rooms.

Every year, this enterprising firm finds it necessary to make alterations and additions to their premises, and this firm has carpenters continually, the year through, on the go.

One of the important improvements in the main building, just finished, is the installation of dust proof rooms for keeping their immense stock of clothing. They say that putting in these wardrobe have no added to the sale prices of clothing at all, only making it more convenient to handle more customers quickly, and when the suits are sold and sent home, they open up to customers, in a much more satisfactory way, always being kept pressed, ready to wear.

It may be interesting to know that the firm has now over two hundred people employed in and about the store, and

are laying plans for development and extension, that people would not have been thought possible a few years ago. This firm, keeps in very close touch with eastern cities, and have buyers continually on the go, procuring desirable merchandise for their store. For this season, three buyers have been abroad—two to Europe for Ladies' Wear and one to Eastern Canada, buying for the Men's department. This department has assumed such proportions that a buying trip is made twice a year in the interest of this department alone.

Asked about the new department, the Stoves, Mr. Spencer says he believes that they have the best stoves that money can buy, and would not have gone to the trouble and expense in marketing these stoves if they did not think they could serve the Victoria public to better advantage than anybody else, by getting control of this make.

filled up in a large pyramid. This beer has been placed on the market during the past six months, and has become quite popular. Two large blocks of ice, also a product of the company, stand as sentinels on either side of the display.

Sweeney & McConnell have a display of rubber stamps and dies, dating and monogram stamps, etc. A neat line of printing, such as letterheads, cards, etc., are also shown. The Perfection Cement Block Co. of Vancouver show samples of their cement blocks. These blocks are made of crushed granite and Portland cement. Each block is made under one hundred tons pressure. The blocks are rock faced and are coming into use for building purposes considerably, being both cheaper and more durable than the natural stone. W. E. Foreman of Vancouver, is the agent.

Baxter & Johnson show up to date office fixtures, filing cabinets, desks, in fact a complete line of office labor saving devices. They also show the Underwood typewriter.

Cream Separators. W. S. Smith, butter maker for the Victoria Creamery, shows the De Laval and Emmentaler cream separators, explaining their use and workings to all interested in that line.

M. R. Smith & Co. A candy and biscuit stand at which all the dainty products of that firm are on sale occupies a prominent position near the centre of the building.

T. M. Hibben & Co. A large letter H forms the groundwork of a splendid display. Around the letter are placed paper boxes of all sizes, shapes and colors. Dainty candy boxes in many shades are also shown, while picture postcards showing local and scenes throughout the province. Samples of the firm's work are shown in large numbers.

Thorpe & Co., Ltd. A large pyramid of many colored labeled bottles containing the product of this firm makes a decidedly attractive show. The many varieties of drinks include soda water in ciphons and bottles, ginger ale, ginger beer, and many other flavored as well as

various kinds of fruit syrups and extracts.

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. are represented by one of the largest displays at the fair. They occupy the major portion of the building at the rear of the main building. They show a large variety of agricultural implements and other farming machinery. A 4½ horse-power Stickney gasoline engine in action, running a line of shafting operating agricultural ma-

chinery, a Typo gasoline combined engine and pump in full working order pumping water. A Potter patent petroleum engine is also employed in running machinery. A Mellette turbine cream separator run by the power generated by a 1½ horse power boiler and steam engine was, however, the attraction of the display, as it appealed to the engineer as well as to the agriculturist.

William Mable. In the same building Wm. Mable shows some splendid McLaughlin vehicles. A high seated golf cart being the feature of the display.

J. Meston was also represented in the same building by a number of fine vehicles.

The Hinton Electric Co. A Lozier gasoline launch motor in operation, the propeller running in water in a glass case, was the attractive feature of the exhibit of this firm. Various electrical heating devices and electric lighting fixtures are also shown.

The Bell Piano Co. In one of the centre stands the above firm made an attractive and entertain-

CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

An Address on Moral Reform Work by Rev. Mr. Gladstone.

At the meeting of the Citizens' League held on Friday evening a series of meetings for the winter months were arranged. Rev. Mr. Gladstone presided and as president of the league presented the following report, which elicited considerable discussion:

It is three months since we met as a league, three months of summer, when many are absent from the city and meetings are difficult to secure. The influence of the league has not been unfelt during this quiet time and there is evidence that there is some improvement in the moral condition of the city, and some reduction in the number of those who live on the wages of immorality. Do not forget that such a gain to purity means the decrease of the profits of many who are not regarded as partners in vice; but do not be surprised at opposition showing itself in most unexpected quarters.

From information brought to me, I learn that there has been a recent influx of old gamblers, who left the city some months ago. Whether they have returned because they could find no rest nor welcome elsewhere, or whether they have hopes of defeating the vigilance of our police, I cannot tell; but they ought to be watched. I am told that juvenile gambling at fruit and cigar stands still goes on in the main streets of the city. If this is so it ought to be stopped for if our boys get a taste for the dice box, it is the beginning of evil. There are other forms of gambling which go on unchecked and apparently without objection in our midst. I refer to the sweeps on horse races, the Tombola at excursions, advertised raffles for bicycles, etc.

The moral sentiment of the people needs to be lifted to a higher level before we can hope to deal with these things. Many guessing competitions run very close to the edge of the law; they have been prohibited in Great Britain, and I hope that respectable firms will cease them here. Prizes for skill or industry given for the sake of advertisement, of course belong to another class.

Several visitors to this city have shown an interest in the work of this league and have made inquiries regarding it.

Mrs. Sheldon Amos (a lady who for many years has been a worker for purity and for peace, and whose work and that of her late husband have made their mark on the world sent for me and I had the privilege of close conference with her. A meeting at Mrs. Day's, Rockland avenue, gave her the opportunity of friendly counsel on the moral needs of this city.

The visit of Dr. Lois Woodhead enabled us to arrange for a public meeting in the Institute hall, a meeting that deserved a larger audience, and a fuller report than it secured. Unfortunately, other meetings clashed with it, and though the gathering was a good one it was not so good as the scientific ability of the lecturer demanded. Dr. Woodhead demonstrated that the use of alcohol was injurious during the period of development, that it hastened the processes of ageing in those who were growing old, that it prevented the healthy resistance to the action of disease germs, that statistics proved the abstainer to have 10 per cent more chances of life than the non-abstainers, and that no person having taken alcohol was at his best in any way, mentally, morally, or physically, however, he might think otherwise. Such proofs as these from so eminent a source, need to be driven home to the minds of the public in order that abstinence may be on a firmer platform.

steadily gained public favor, until now, a large staff is kept in constant employment, to satisfy the needs of the trade.

In conversation with the sightseers at the Exhibition, many spoke of the satisfaction given by the Albion Stoves purchased years ago, some stoves not having needed any new parts during all these years, and those needing new parts could always get them as they were required, as part of all stoves, are always kept in stock.

The duty on American Stoves, and the freight on a long haul of 3,000 miles, which must be added to the cost of Eastern Stoves, is saved by the purchase of an Albion Stove.

The many good points about Albion Stoves as explained by their representative, Mr. Brown, revealed the fact that they have all the good points of the Eastern Stoves, and none of their defects.



ing display, having several fine pianos on view. In demonstrating the good qualities of the instrument those in charge entertained not a few visitors during the week.

F. R. Stewart & Co. have a splendid display of fruit packed ready for delivery to the trade. The fruit on exhibition was all home-grown and would be ranked as A1 anywhere.

The Fruit Growers' Association were also represented by a magnificent display of local grown fruit, the quality of which would compare favorably with that grown in any part of the Dominion.

S. Bryden, Reeve of South Saanich, had a fine exhibition of apples packed and ready for shipping.

R. M. Palmer & Son Also had a splendid show of fruit, apples and plums especially. The many varieties neatly packed and properly graded attracted not a little attention and speak well for Victoria's fine climate.

COMMONWEALTH DISRUPTION West Australia Passes a Resolution Favoring Withdrawal.

Perth, Australia, Sept. 27.—The legislative assembly today passed a resolution that the union of the state with the rest of the commonwealth was detrimental to the interests of Western Australia, and the time had arrived for submitting to the people the question of withdrawing.

The premier said that this vote was due to the rejection by the commonwealth of a proposed survey for a transcontinental railroad.

RUSSIANS NOT WANTED. Hotel Keepers at Geneva Warn Them All Away.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 27.—Notices have been posted at most of the hotels and private houses here, at Zurich, Lucerne and other cities in Switzerland, announcing the Russians are refused accommodations.

This arises from the recent discovery of a Russian bomb depot in Switzerland and the assassination at Interlaken of a Frenchman named Mueller, who was mistaken for M. Durnovo, the ex-Russian minister of the interior.

See California,—before going East. The Southern Pacific company offers excellent accommodations. Two trains daily to San Francisco by the Famous Seaside Shasta route. Reservations, tickets and information at Union Ticket office, 608 First avenue, Seattle. E. E. Ellis, General Agent.

A Manufacturing Company That Victorians Should Feel Proud Of—The Albion Stove Works, Ltd.

Although this company have been manufacturing Stoves for the past ten years, it is only during the last year that its supremacy has been established, and in a way that this company should feel very proud of its sure and prosperous outlook. Making Stoves in the first place for the wholesale trade, and supplying the retail trade of Victoria at the same prices, and better still, selling Stoves and Ranges that have given every satisfaction, have been the means of establishing this firm on a firm footing, as being the leader of its line in this city.

Mr. Woods, the Victoria manager, and Mr. Brown, the sales manager, wear smiling faces these days, indicating that they are now reaping the benefit of their many years' hard labor.

In conversation with our Colonist representative, Mr. Brown said: "Just to show you how popular the Albion Stoves have become, on last Thursday twenty-three sales were made, not promises, but actual sales," he also said, "The David Spencer company have secured the Victoria output for the city. This company is managed by the most far seeing business heads in the trade, and they are so satisfied with the merits of the Albion Stoves that they have just let a contract for the extending of their premises, and the Stoves will be shown to much better advantage in the future than in the past."

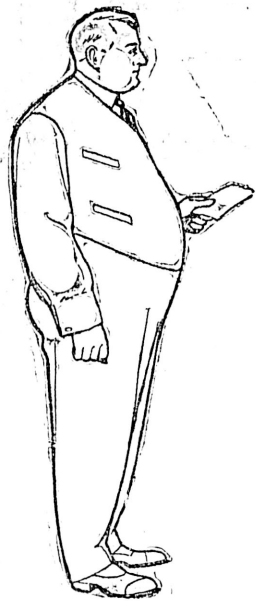
The advantages in buying Albion Stoves are so apparent," says Mr. Brown "that any person thinking the matter over carefully, would but come to the conclusion that the Albion Stoves company have a great future before them. This concern instances enterprise and staying powers, perhaps more than any other in the city, being established many years ago when the market was flooded with Eastern goods. This company has

been thought possible a few years ago. This firm, keeps in very close touch with eastern cities, and have buyers continually on the go, procuring desirable merchandise for their store. For this season, three buyers have been abroad—two to Europe for Ladies' Wear and one to Eastern Canada, buying for the Men's department. This department has assumed such proportions that a buying trip is made twice a year in the interest of this department alone.

SHIPPING NEWS

J. A. DOWNS, Local Agent.

41 FORT STREET. VICTORIA B. C.



Semi-Ready Raincoats

\$10.00 to \$25.00

Overcoats

\$12.00 to \$30.00

Semi-Ready Garments are cut to fit all types. No matter what build you are you can be fitted by

Semi-Ready Tailoring



Semi-Ready Suits
\$12.00 to \$25.00

Trousers
\$4.00 to \$7.00

SEMI-READY GARMENTS are all hand tailored. A printed guarantee is given with every Garment. FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE

3,000 Garments
to select from

B. Williams & Co.

Clothiers and Hatters
Sole Agents



CANADIAN Wheat Flakes are manufactured and guaranteed by The Buckman-Miller Milling Co., Ltd., in their various mills, where the most scrupulous attention is paid to ABSOLUTE cleanliness and hygienic principles; it is handled ENTIRELY by the latest machinery. Ask your grocer for CANADIAN Wheat Flakes. In every package you will find a MOST USEFUL GIFT.

WORK OF THE INDIAN MISSIONARIES IN NORTH

An Interesting Address By Archdeacon Collison on Thursday Evening Last

A large audience assembled on Thursday evening in the schoolroom of St. John's parish to hear Archdeacon Collison of Caledonia diocese tell of the work and progress of Indian missions. After the singing of a hymn and prayer the speaker was introduced by the Bishop of Columbia who referred to the Archdeacon's long labors in Northern British Columbia and the hardships which must necessarily have attended these.

The Archdeacon began by reference to Mr. Higgins' book "The Passing of a Race," and said that, while it was a commonly accepted idea that the Indians must inevitably pass away and were in process of doing so, facts do not altogether substantiate this. True, there is a decrease in some places, but on the other hand there is an increase in other places. At any rate, even if the Indians do constitute a "passing race" we have our duty to perform, to give them the knowledge of the Gospel and an entrance into that "Kingdom which shall not pass away." It was in 1873 that he was sent out by the C. M. S. to assist Mr. William Duncan, and he had to grapple with the difficulties of an unwritten language, that of the Tsimshians. By dint, however, of diligently studying everyone with the question "what is the name of this?" he acquired a considerable vocabulary, and six months after his arrival he was able to deliver the first sermon preached at Port Simpson, a written discourse. Recalling those early days on the coast he felt that while there was often danger in traversing the waters in the canoes and a lifebelt was a necessity, yet there was a very great deal of interest and adventure to appeal to the heart of a young man. From the Tsimshians he learnt the name of the Haida of Queen Charlotte Islands who have been called the "pirates of the North Pacific." They

were continually harassing the coast of the mainland, coming with their great war-canoes and taking a perpetual toll of slaves. But a year or two had to elapse before he could reach these people, and in the meantime he began work amongst the Kitkatlubs of the Skeena river. Here were to be seen the horrors of the sect of medicine men known as the "tearers of flesh" who in their frenzy tore asunder and devoured corpses and even bit pieces from any living person who was unfortunate enough to be caught by them after dark, although this latter practice rendered them liable to an indemnity. But the power of the Gospel was apparent even amongst so degraded a people, and after relating the conversion of one of their chiefs, whose life has been written by Bishop Ridley and whom the speaker characterized as a "good old chief," the Archdeacon stated that all the people are now baptized and under Christian instruction, and becoming a centre of light to more distant tribes. On the Skeena there are now several bands of the Church Army laboring assiduously amongst the people. On the Xaas river there are no nominal heathens. The withdrawal of the support of the C. M. S., which is going on gradually each year has led to increased efforts at self-support and the Archdeacon related how in his own mission they successfully raised their proportion of the assessment for the M. S. C. C. by the cheerful giving of the "Lord's offering." Not only is this bringing the people into touch with the full stream of life in the Church of England in Canada, but it is broadening their horizon and enlarging their conception of the faith, as they realize that what has been done for them is being done for others in China, Japan, India and Africa. It was in 1875 that Archdeacon Collison got definitely into touch with the Haidas. A young man of that race had married a wife of the Tsimshians. He came under the influence of the missionary, but one year he was missing from his accustomed place on the hunting grounds. Word came that he was dying and wished to see the one who had the message of light. And so in 1875 the Archdeacon made his first visit to Queen Charlotte Islands. At his first meeting with the chiefs he was met with a determined refusal. Their race had been decimated by small-pox from Russia and America and the message of the missionary was too late, they said. But it was replied that it was not too late for their children.

children, nor indeed for them. On the 1st of November, 1870 on a vessel commanded by Capt. Lewis the speaker and his wife arrived and opened the mission. Great privations were endured, their first winter being spent in a little log hut used for storing the skins of fur seal and sea otter. Not only was their house-room severely limited, but they suffered much from the odor of the dead bodies which lay everywhere unburied. Eventually this difficulty was overcome and the bodies were interred, and the harmful customs of the heathens were abandoned. Today on a little island off Masset may be seen the graves of hundreds of Haidas who since then have died in the faith of Christ. So also the custom of slavery broke down, many of the slaves being adopted by the chiefs whose property they had been. The great tribe of the Haidas unfortunately show signs of decay, although at Masset during the past year the births have exceeded the deaths.

The Archdeacon then related the story of the conversion of a Port Simpson chief who had killed a medicine man under whose evil influence he had come, and who being convicted of murder had been sentenced to death. While lying in the old prison in Bastion Square, a reprieve was obtained through the instrumentality of the missionaries. He became a new man, and when dying gave a cap of white feathers to Archdeacon Collison as a memento. His case illustrated the universal fact that:

"Down in the human heart
Crushed by the tempter
Feelings lie buried
That grace can restore."

It is a satisfaction to know, the speaker remarked, that now that a great flood of immigration is coming into Northern B. C. the foundation of Christian civilization has been laid among the Indians. Many of the miners have been touched by the earnestness and devotion of the Christian Indians. Men who have gone up there armed to the teeth have been moved by the kindness and hospitality shown them by the aborigines.

Already services are held on Kaichen Island, the G. T. P. terminus. The Bishop before closing expressed the hope that the words of Archdeacon Collison would strengthen all who had heard to give a clear reply to those who object to or scoff at missions. The meeting closed with the Doxology and Benediction.

THE STAGE.

The Hi Henry Minstrel Company, headed by that old-time minstrel, Hi Henry, is booked for the Victoria Theatre tomorrow night. This is what the programme promises: "Ten of the very finest, latest, up-to-date comedians; twelve funny song and dance artists; fourteen beautiful singers in ballads and stirring grand choruses; fourteen special star vaudeville; two rattling side-splitting farces, written exclusively for this programme; the beautiful scenic idyl of Southern life entitled 'The Swanne River'; spot lights, electric sensations and the finest first part ever seen in a minstrel show. The show, the like of which will not visit here again this season." The leading comedian is Charley Gano, who was very successful with the company last season.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says of the performance in that city: "The show is along the same lines that Mr. Henry has pursued since he began first to enter to the minstrel idea, and the grunts and acts of the olio earned the applause of satisfaction born of familiarity." "The conspicuous features of the olio were Mr. Henry's appearance with his band; the monologue of Charley Gano; the dancing of Mack and Baxter, and the marionette performance of the Mantells. Mr. Henry, who has been so many years before the public, was received affectionately and played several selections with the band accompanied, acknowledging the recall given him by playing a solo a number of old-fashioned melodies. "The performance closed with 'Dixie Land' and the moving picture machine, called the 'Lobstercope.' 'Dixie Land' is a series of typical Southern scenes, displaying Southern types, embellished with some ingenious and artistic electrical effects."

"The Education of Mr. Pipp" is booked for October 10 at the Victoria Theatre. The play is by Augustus Thomas, the veteran playwright, and is based on the cartoons of C. D. Gibson. Digby Bell acts the part of Mr. Pipp. Of the production in New

York the Herald of that city said: "Mr. Thomas has built a plot upon the doings of Mr. Pipp, of Pittsburgh, the city that has been made famous by its stogies, its smoke and its millionaires. And Pipp is one of those lovable Americans who make up in horse sense and heart what they may lack in grammar. He has a wife—one of those strong-minded women who are as proud of their family tree as if it grew in Philadelphia. She has aspirations, and when Pipp has made his millions in stogies and armor-plate she sighs for a noble alliance for her two daughters, regular Gibson girls, and thus the audience is carried from New York to England and then to Paris, laughing all the time at the quaint sayings and doings of Pipp and his wife, who rules her steel magnate husband with a rod of iron. One of the daughters wins her lord and the other wins a thoroughbred American."

"Cupid in Posterland," which James W. Evans is staging under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital, promises to be something out of the usual run of this kind of entertainment. Mr. Evans, who is the author and director, has labeled it "a musical fantasy," and from the general description that seems to come as near explaining the nature of the show as is possible. It is one of those musical pot-pourri which is unexplainable, and must be seen to be appreciated. It is enough to say that it is filled to overflowing with merry songs and bright wit, and in Victoria will be presented by the cleverest of local talent. The dates are for late in October, and rehearsals are being held nightly in the A. O. U. W. Hall. The next will take place tomorrow night.

"Parsifal" is to be produced shortly at the Victoria Theatre. The great work of Richard Wagner will be produced by a good company of opera singers, whose work has been much praised en route.

Another October attraction is "The Merry Wives of Windsor," one of the bard of Avon's best comedies, which is being staged this season by Louis James. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" requires a strong cast to give it life and vitality, and Louis James, thoroughly aware of that fact, has engaged a splendid organization to support his own characterization of Sir John Falstaff. Nellie McHenry and Norman Hackett are specially engaged. Then there are Aphie James, Charlotte Lambert, J. Arthur Young, Nathan Aronson, William Chrystie Millar, C. D. Burt, Lillian Lancaster, Anna Milward, etc.

Among the new plays that Olga Netherole has ready for production in the near future are an English version of Paul Hervieu's latest success, "The Awakening," a dramatic version of

We take your word for it and refund money

IF GIN PILLS FAIL TO CURE

Even after you buy GIN PILLS, your money is yours until you say that GIN PILLS have done you good. Every box of this famous Kidney Cure is sold with a positive guarantee that the pills will give welcome relief from Backache, Swollen Hands and Feet, Burning Urine, constant desire to urinate, and all other kidney and bladder troubles. If you pay 50c for a box of GIN PILLS, and do not honestly believe that they have done you good, and are curing you of kidney or bladder trouble, return the empty box to your druggist and he will refund your money. And because we know that you want to be cured, your simple word shall decide.

Winnipeg, April 2nd, 1903.
MR. BEVERLY writes: "I was for about six months troubled with severe pains in the back, on several occasions being obliged to remain in bed, finding it impossible to stand erect on account of excruciating pains. During the winter I took Gin Pills and am glad to say the pain has entirely disappeared, and have not lost a day's work since."
Buy GIN PILLS on our positive and unconditional guarantee of money back if they fail. Send us your name and address, mentioning in what paper you saw this offer, and we will send you a free sample box of these famous pills that cure. Sold by all druggists at 50c a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

THE DOLE DRUG CO. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gertrude Atherton's novel of early life in California, "A Daughter of the Vine," and a new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.

FINANCIAL

BANK STATEMENT.
(Reported by F. W. Stevenson.)
New York, Sept. 29.—Reserves on all deposits increased \$1,221,425; reserves, less U. S. deposits, increased \$1,612,325; loans increased \$7,200,200; specie increased \$2,788,800; legal tenders increased \$1,153,500; deposits increased \$10,807,500; circulation increased \$486,300.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

(Reported by F. W. Stevenson.)
New York, Sept. 29.—The following quotations ruled on the stock exchange today:
A. T. & S. F. 105 105 105 105
do. pd. 101 101 101 101
B. & O. 121 121 121 121
do. pd. 91 91 91 91
B. R. T. 76 76 76 76
C. & G. W. 17 17 17 17
C. & O. 62 62 62 62
C. M. & St. P. 17 17 17 17
C. P. & St. P. 18 18 18 18
C. T. & P. 11 11 11 11
Erie Ry. 45 45 45 45
L. & N. 14 14 14 14
Met. St. Ry. 10 10 10 10
N. Y. Cent. 13 13 13 13
N. Y. & W. 9 9 9 9
do. pd. 91 91 91 91
N. Y. O. & W. 14 14 14 14
Pa. Ry. 14 14 14 14
Reading Ry. 14 14 14 14
R. I. Cts. 2 2 2 2
Son. Pac. 18 18 18 18
Union Pac. 18 18 18 18
Wabash Ry. 19 19 19 19
do. pd. 43 43 43 43
Amal. Cop. 11 11 11 11
Amn. Col. Oil. 34 34 34 34
Amn. Loco. 33 33 33 33
Amn. Smelt. 15 15 15 15
Amn. Sugar 14 14 14 14
C. F. & L. 3 3 3 3
Cont. Leather 28 28 28 28
Int. Paper 17 17 17 17
Peo. Gas 8 8 8 8
Ry. Steel Spg. 3 3 3 3
U. S. Steel 45 45 45 45
do. pd. 106 106 106 106
West. Union 8 8 8 8
Total sales for the day, 612,100 shares.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & Co.

Stock Brokers, Tel. 1705, Vancouver
Buy and sell stocks and bonds for cash or on margin, on Toronto, Montreal, New York and London Exchanges.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

(Reported by F. W. Stevenson.)
Chicago, Sept. 29.—The following quotations ruled on the board of trade today:
Wheat, No. 2 73 73 73 73
Dec. 73 73 73 73
May 70 70 70 70
Corn, No. 2 47 47 47 47
Dec. 43 43 43 43
May 43 43 43 43
Oats, No. 2 34 34 34 34
Dec. 34 34 34 34
May 35 35 35 35
Portland Cement, 15 lbs. 17 17 17 17
Liverpool Wheat Dec. 6s. 5 1/2d. 6s. 5 1/2d.

STOCKS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN

COTTON

MONTREAL STOCKS.

(Reported by Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., Stock Brokers, 519 Granville Street, Vancouver.)
Banks—Sellers, Buyers.
Montreal 256 251
Molson, Ad. 225
Nova Scotia 258
Union 190
Miscellaneous—
Twin City 114 114
Montreal Heat & Power 12 12
Ogilvie 12 12
Montreal St. Ry. 27 27
Toronto St. Ry. 119 119
Dominion Coal, com. 72 70
Dominion Iron & Steel, com. 24 24
C. P. R., Montreal 184 183 1/2
C. P. R., London 183 1/2

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

NOW SHOWING SECOND SHIPMENT OF

Gage Bros. Stylish Hats

ALSO LATEST DESIGNS IN

LADIES' JACKETS, SKIRTS, WATERPROOFS AND DRESS GOODS

DRESSMAKING

In All Its Branches.

SUITS TO ORDER COMPLETE FROM \$10.00.

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

A Car Load of these Elegant Pianos Just Received

Herbert Kent, Esq.,
M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria:

My Dear Mr. Kent—I had hoped before leaving Victoria to have the pleasure of personally expressing to you my thanks for the great assistance in my work at Duncan, and during the Exhibition here, afforded by the splendid piano supplied by your firm for my accompaniments. For softness and breadth of tone, sustaining and carrying powers, the Heintzman & Co. Grand appeals very strongly to a critical vocalist; and it gives me much pleasure to state (and the pleasure is greater since this expression of opinion is entirely unsolicited) that the instruments of this well known make appear to me to embody all the admirable features demanded by musicians and singers. I congratulate you upon being the representative of such a piano, and wish you and them all success in your field.

Very Sincerely Yours,
ANNE BEATRICE SHELDON.

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

44 GOVERNMENT STREET

Established 44 Years

BABINE INDIANS ARE FINED AT HAZELTON

Are Convicted of the Charge of Unlawfully Obstructing Streams

A special despatch from Hazelton, received yesterday, says: "On Wednesday the nine Indians, headed by Chief George, who were implicated in trouble with the fishery patrol at Babine Lake, came to Hazelton on the advice of Father Coccola, and voluntarily surrendered to the local authorities."

"Yesterday six were found guilty on two separate charges. The first was for unlawfully obstructing streams, for which they were fined \$20, and \$11 added for costs, or one month in jail each. The second was for obstructing officers in the discharge of their duty, for which they were fined \$100 or six months in jail each. The total fines amounted to \$790. Two other Indians charged with stealing fishing

tackle were sentenced to one month in jail without the option of a fine.

"Today Chief George was acquitted on a charge of inciting other Indians to riotous acts."

A SIMPLE CURE FOR PILES.

Pile Sufferers know that Ointments and other local treatments sometimes relieve but never cure. They don't remove the cause.

There is a little tablet that taken internally removes the cause of Piles and cures any case of any kind no matter how long standing.

A month's treatment costs \$1.00. Ask for Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid (a thousand dollar guarantee goes with every treatment.)

Hem-Roid is the discovery of Dr. Leonard, of Lincoln, Neb., one of the most distinguished and successful physicians in the Western States.

All Druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 12

James Collyer, of Peterborough, who served in the Crimea war and the Indian Mutiny, has been granted a pension of 9d. a day after applying for forty years.

As the bell-ringers of Hatherleigh, Devonshire, have been on strike for twelve months, a set of women ringers has been formed to ring the bells on high days and holidays.

On the Ribble at Churchtown two men with two children went to gather coeils in a pony-cart were caught in a quicksand, but only the cart was lost.

Malta-Vita

is always fresh, crisp, clean and wholesome, just as it comes to you from the grocer's in the big, air-tight, germ-proof, sealed package. Every one of the little wafer-flakes, each flake a whole grain of malted wheat, is baked until "done to a turn."

No Cooking Ready to Eat

Malta-Vita is often called "The Perfect Food." It is the only malted whole-wheat food. Whole-wheat contains every body-building, energy-producing food element. But whole-wheat in its natural form, even after being cooked, is hard to digest. In making Malta-Vita, pure barley malt extract is mixed with the cooked whole-wheat. The malt extract makes Malta-Vita easy to digest by converting the starch of the wheat into maltose, or malt sugar, a food most nutritious and strengthening and most easily digested. There is nothing else quite so good as Malta-Vita with milk, cream or fresh fruit. Get some today.

All Grocers.

The Daily Colonist

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of The Drawing Room

ONE of the interesting events of the earlier part of the week was the informal reception given to the visiting ladies and gentlemen of the Manufacturers' Association by the Victoria Development and Tourist Association, assisted by the ladies' auxiliary of that society, on Monday night. It is needless to mention the beauty of the decorations of the exterior of the parliament buildings, as every Victorian has witnessed the delightfully brilliant picture which has been shown during the last week or two on many occasions. On Monday night the interior was very little short of being as fascinating a scene as on the occasion of the reception given to the vice-regal party a short time ago. As on the former occasion the reception was held in the assembly room. This had previously been very prettily decorated with potted flowering plants in rich profusion, as well as cut flowers placed by Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. C.V. Spratt, Mrs. J.C. Cameron, Mrs. T. Watson, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. Savory and other members of the ladies' auxiliary; while the tables in the rotunda, where delicious light refreshments were served after the reception, were decorated by Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Hasell, wild clematis vines being exclusively used, with delightful effect. Among those of the association present to receive and entertain the strangers were: Mrs. Chas. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Harold Robertson, Mrs. James Raymer, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. Rathorn, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Gould, Miss Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. McKelving, Mrs. Thoms Watson, Mrs. Savory, Miss Savory, Mrs. Chas. V. Spratt, Mrs. Lugin, Mrs. Lugin, Mrs. N. Shaw and some others. Besides these many other citizens were present, Hon. Wm. Templeman and Mrs. Templeman, Hon. Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Captain and Mrs. Fleet, Mrs. James R. Vincent, Dr. and Mrs. Verrinder, and many others whose names have previously been given in the Colonist.

Miss Macfarlane of Sylvia, spent the week end with friends at Duncan last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Anderson, of the Quarantine Station, spent Tuesday in town.

Friends of Dr. George Duncan will be sorry to know that he is ill in St. Joseph's hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacNeill, of Duncan, were amongst their friends in town for a few days during last week.

Mrs. Gaudin, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now able to leave the hospital, and is gradually recovering.

Mrs. J. Cathcart of Chemainus, accompanied by Mr. Harry Cathcart, spent several days of the past week in town.

Miss McTavish and her brother, Mr. J. A. McTavish, left on Wednesday for Tacoma, where they will spend a short holiday.

Mr. Frank White, of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, was amongst those in town for the exhibition during the past week.

The Misses Reid of Hamilton, Ont., were the guests of Mrs. J. B. Martin, Stanley avenue, for several days of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. White, of Vancouver, brother of Mr. J. L. White, druggist of Government street, were in Victoria part of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Poff, of Vancouver, spent part of the past week here, where they have many friends. They made their headquarters at the Driford.

Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander, of Kaslo, have been here greatly enjoying a short holiday. They were guests at the Oak Bay hotel during their stay.

Mrs. Rant, of Parson's Bridge, and the Misses Rant, were in town for a day or two during the past week. They attended the exhibition on Wednesday.

Friends of Mrs. Justin Gilbert will be pleased to know that she is quickly recovering after her recent operation which she underwent in the St. Joseph's hospital.

Lord and Lady Howick returned here again from Cowichan for a day or two and were guests at the Oak Bay hotel, but have now taken their departure for the East.

Mrs. D. C. Corfield of Cowichan is here the guest of Mrs. Morley, View street. Mr. Corfield also made a flying visit to this city en route to New Westminster to attend the exhibition.

Miss Vera Gosnell is at Bellingham, enjoying a visit of a few weeks' duration as the guest of her aunt and cousin, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, respectively.

Miss Pooley and Miss Violet Pooley, who expected to leave about the first of October, the former for England, and the latter for Egypt, have changed their plans, and will not leave until after the middle of the month.

Mr. Charles Stewart, of Boise, Idaho, spent a holiday week here recently. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Justin Gilbert, St. Catherine street. Mr. Stewart was highly delighted with his visit.

Mrs. Begelsbacker, Miss Begelsbacker and Miss Barbara Begelsbacker, who have spent the summer with Mrs. F. W. Nolte of Phoenix Place, leave on Monday for their home in St. Louis. Mrs. Nolte is a daughter of Mrs. Begelsbacker.

Miss Gordon, who has been here, the guest of her cousin, Miss Vera Gosnell for some time, left early the past week for Vancouver, where she will remain for a short visit before proceeding to her home in Bellingham.

Miss May Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, of Collinson street and the usual evening service at 7 o'clock, expects to remain at least two years away.

Mrs. C. A. Rose and her niece, Mrs. L. Chadey, of Chilliwack, were here during the past week to attend the exhibition and visit old friends, as Mrs. Rose was a former resident of this city. They made their headquarters at the Angel hotel while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fudge, of Port Townsend, spent the past week in Victoria, guests at the Angel hotel. Like many

other residents of Uncle Sam's country, they meditate disposing of their property in Port Townsend and settling in Victoria, which city they claim has no rival on this continent for everything that attracts a home seeker.

Mrs. Dunsuir returned home last evening from Vancouver and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was expected this morning. Both leave again for New Westminster this evening in order to be present at the opening of the exhibition there the first of the week.

Mrs. and Miss Shelby, who have been here, the guests of Mrs. and Miss McIntosh, for some weeks, left on Wednesday for Vancouver, where they will remain for a short visit, after which they will proceed to their home in Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. W. E. Green, of Michigan street, returned early in the past week from Vancouver, where Mr. Green is now engaged in the real estate business. Owing to the difficulty in procuring a suitable residence in Vancouver, Mrs. Green has decided to remain here for some months yet.

As mentioned in the advertising column, Mrs. Simpson intends beginning her dancing classes the coming week in Victoria Hall, Blanchard St., and while it is not her intention to open with any parties or balls, still she means to give some later; probably about Christmas.

Mrs. F. G. Richards of Yates street has as her guest Mrs. Morris, wife of Judge Morris of Seattle. She expects to return home some time next week, and will be accompanied by Miss Richards, who will remain some time in Seattle, the guest of Judge and Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. W. Earl of Ladysmith spent the greater part of the past week here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Wood. On Friday she was joined by Mr. Earl, who is manager of the Ladysmith Stove Works. Mr. and Mrs. Earl have many friends in Victoria, having been former residents of this city.

Dr. A. C. Fales of Malden, Mass., who has been North on a hunting expedition for the past two months returned recently and was the guest of his cousin, Mr. Andrews, of Bodwell street, for a short time. Dr. Fales returned laden with fourteen heads as trophies of the hunt.

Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal in company with Mr. and Mrs. Beck of London Ontario, and Mrs. Redpath of Montreal spent several days here recently, guests at the Driford. Mr. and Mrs. Beck came to attend the Manufacturers' Association. The party left for the East on Tuesday morning's boat.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blits, the former a leading jeweler of Montreal, have been in Victoria the greater part of the past week. They remained over after most of the members of the Manufacturers' association had returned east, and were much pleased with their stay in the city. While here they were guests at the Oak Bay hotel.

Mrs. Adam Taylor and her daughter are two charming English ladies who have been making a short stay in Victoria, where they made many friends. They were guests at the Balmoral hotel but had previously spent some time at Koksilah, where Mrs. Taylor's son owns a ranch and later they were guests at the Strathearn hotel, Shawigan lake. From here they went to Vancouver en route to Australia by the

first boat, from thence they will journey to their home in London, Eng., but fully intend to return here in the near future as they are highly in love with this Western country.

Mrs. Gallagher, of Moose Jaw, accompanied by her daughter, spent a week here very pleasantly recently. They were the guests of Mrs. Engelhardt, Birdcage Walk, and they were so pleased with British Columbia's capital that it is quite probable that they will secure a home here in which they will reside at least a few months of each year. Mrs. Gallagher is a sister of the popular novelist, Miss Agnes Laut, at present of New York, who is author of "The Lords of the North" and several other equally interesting volumes.

The following are some of those who will provide entertainment at the social to be given by the ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening, October 3rd, in a lecture room of that church: Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Standland, Miss Bishop, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Peter Gordon, vocal selections, and Miss Murry and Mr. Longfield, instrumental duet. Mr. Longfield and Mr. Jesse Longfield will also provide instrumental solos. A very such a program, and it is safe to say that a good attendance will be present to greet the ladies on this occasion.

On Saturday evening of last week Miss McGill was hostess at a very enjoyable five hundred party which she gave at the Burdette House in honor of her friend Miss Edna Henry, who is now one of the teaching staff at the Victoria High school. The lucky lady on this occasion was China and the prize winners who defended it were Mrs. Newlands, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. Fred Wood and Mr. W. J. Laidlaw. After the game duty refreshments were served to all the guests, some of whom were the following: Miss Edna Henry, Mrs. Annie Fraser, Miss May Fraser, Miss Mira McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. J. Virtue, Mr. J. T. Baker, Dr. McRae, Mr. Newlands, Mr. C. C. Daniels and others.

On Friday evening, the 21st inst., Miss Mira McGregor of Vancouver, street, entertained at a charming social of five hundred party which she gave in honor of her friend Miss May Brown, previous to her departure for Toronto, where she expects to study domestic science, hence the culinary party, which took the place of the usual party which are always in evidence at a fifty five hundred. Each party cost of a doughnut, a bun, a miniature beer or some such commodity. Fortunate indeed by Miss Mira McGregor, Miss Joseph Brown, Mr. Wm. Laidlaw and George Brown won the honors, and received suitable memento for each player. Amongst the guests who were all hospitably served with light refreshments by Miss McGregor and her mother were: Miss May Brown, Miss Mira McGregor, Miss Barbara Brown, Miss Jessie Brown, Miss Gladys Cameron, Miss Bea Cameron, Miss Nellie Cameron, Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. Fred Wood, Mr. Wm. Laidlaw, Mr. Hallie Brown, Mr. J. A. Andrews, Mr. George Brown, Mr. Don McGregor and Mr. Cliff Cameron.

The committee who are in charge of the amateur performance, entitled "Cupid in Posterland" which they hope to give in the Victoria theatre about the end of October, in aid of the J. A. hospital, are using every effort to make the performance the success that it deserves. A regular rehearsal will be held tomorrow evening, and a full attendance at all rehearsals is already enrolled as members of the cast.

as well as the presence of any one who is at all musically or dramatically inclined and willing to assist the ladies in this undertaking is requested. The affair is in the hands of a limited committee but as the time is limited very earnest work must be done in order to make it quite successful. Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. May, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. J. R. Anderson and Mrs. Stuart Robertson are in charge of the management of the rehearsals and one or other of these ladies will always be present to chair such gathering and look after details. Mr. Evans will be the theatrical director, and everything points to a most successful performance financially and otherwise.

The musical season looks as if it would be simply delightful. In the first place it will have a tremendously fine opening in the appearance of Emilio de Gogorza, who comes on October 1st to give a song recital. Gogorza is the Spanish baritone who has a standing offer from Conrad to sing at the Metropolitan opera house and who only takes advantage of it when the role exactly suits his fancy. He is an independently wealthy man, likes automobiling, in fact, comes from a long tour through France to open his season on the Pacific coast. All such people demand the highest salaries to subscribers, and always receive them, although at the cost of Gogorza is well deserved. This young artist will be remembered as the man who contributed the real vocal joy at the Emma Eames concert last year, and Victoria is extremely anxious to hear him in recital, if one may judge from the inquiries and the interest already shown in the forthcoming concert. The sale of seats will open on October 13th to subscribers, and the day following to non-subscribers, on October 15th. This is the first of a series of four concerts to be given by the musical society. By subscribing for the series in advance a great reduction in price of admission is secured.

A pretty country wedding was solemnized at St. Peter's church, Quamichan on the 19th inst.; when the Rev. J. A. Leakey, assisted by Rev. David Holmes, father of the groom consummated the marriage of Mr. Frederick Crease Holmes to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. W. G. Duncan of Duncan, B. C. The bride was handsome in a charming dress of white silk with veil and orange blossoms. She had a pretty bridal bouquet of choice flowers. She was given away by her father and her sister, Miss Inez Duncan, attended her as bridesmaid. She was groomed in a pretty dress of white India muslin and also carried a fine bouquet. Dr. Cecil Holmes acted the part of groomsmen. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large concourse of people and immediately after it was over the bride and groom repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan where a tempting wedding repast was served. The house was sweetly decorated for the occasion with sweet peas and other choice flowers. A large collection of beautiful wedding gifts was received by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes amongst the number being a handsome silver tray from the choir of the church of which the bride was a member, and a pretty silver tea set from the Ladies of St. Peter's Sewing Circle. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes spent their honeymoon in Victoria, guests at the Balmoral hotel, part of the time and also amongst their friends in the city, who are very numerous. They will make their home at "Holmesdale" which is the property owned by the groom near Duncan.

The marriage of Miss Norma Flumerfelt, second daughter of Mr. and

Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, of Rhubuehne, Port Charlotte, this city, and Mr. A. Herbert Ritchie, second son of Mrs. Alfred Ritchie, of Horbury Crescent, London, England, which took place on Saturday, the 22nd instant, too late for mention in last Sunday's social page of the Colonist, was a very quiet one, but also a very pretty one. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Percival J. J. in St. John's Church, only a few very intimate friends and the bride's relatives being present. She was given away by her father and was groomed in a pretty white crepe de chene dress, with large white picture hat. She was attended by her sister, Miss Flumerfelt, who wore a pretty white lace costume with hat of white roses. After receiving the hearty congratulations of the friends present, Mrs. Ritchie repaired to the rectory and donned a pretty traveling costume of dark blue cloth, with white hat, trimmed in blue of the same shade. Immediately afterwards she and Mr. Ritchie took their departure for Malvern Farm, where they are now spending their honeymoon. Malvern Farm is the property of W. J. Taylor, K. C., who kindly loaned it to them for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie were the recipients of many handsome and costly gifts, among the number being a beautiful pearl necklace and star from the bride's father, a diamond star brooch from her mother. On Wednesday of the coming week they expect to return here, and will remain the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Flumerfelt for about a week, when they leave to connect with the steamer Deutschland for Hamburg, Germany, en route to Berlin.

Rev. R. Connell, rector of St. Michael's Church, Lake district, officiated at a pretty wedding in that church on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., when Miss May Edith Daniels, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Daniels of that place, and Mr. Charles Holmes of this city, one of the Colonist staff. The bride was handsome in a beautiful gown of cream voile over tulle, with trimming of Limerick lace and bolero of lace and accordion-pleated chiffon. She wore a tulle veil, held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a bridal spray of roses and ferns. She was given away by her father and was attended by Miss Ila Birch of New Westminster. She wore a charming gown of cream silk crepe de chene over green Irish silk poplin, with large white picture hat. She, too, carried a handsome bouquet. Mr. Robert Jamieson of this city supported the groom. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, ably rendered on the organ by Miss Irene May of Toronto. A reception was held after the ceremony at "Sunnyside," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, where a large number of the friends of the bridal pair assembled to give them all good wishes for their future happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes left the same evening for a short honeymoon to be spent in the vicinity of Victoria, but later they will visit Harrison Hot Springs, Vancouver and New Westminster. The bride is going away dressed in a gown of navy blue chiffon cloth with pretty hat to match. There were many very handsome presents received by the young couple, who, on their return will make their home at "Charlwood," corner of Clarence and Niagara streets.

The feature of interest amongst the ladies of Victoria as well as the gentlemen this week has been the Provincial Exhibition. It has attracted immense crowds and the ladies' booths, where

refreshments have been served each day did a rushing business. There were three of these very tastefully decorated and arranged with garlands of ivy, bunting, patriotic flags, Japanese lanterns, etc. The one that Victorians knew best was the W. C. T. U. booth, which has been in evidence at each successive exhibition each year almost since its organization many years ago. The Ladies of the Maccabees, too, had a neat tent where they dispensed delicious tea and coffee with toothsome attributes. Besides the above the Rathbone Sisters were also kept very busy attending to their many patrons. The woman's exhibit this year was not nearly so full as in previous years, but what work was displayed was of the very best. It would be very difficult to discriminate in much of the work displayed, but some of the exhibits received a great many admiring encomiums. One of these was a tinted tapestry, the work of Miss McTavish, who not only did the embroidery on the cloth, but also manufactured the lace surrounding it. Miss Carr's collection of china painting, too, deserves special mention, as no finer could be found in any art centre in the world. Another admirable piece of artistic work was the floral chair executed by Mr. Wallace of Flewlin's gardens, which garden were also well to the front, especially in the beautiful collection of hardy out-door flowering plants. Amongst these were some dahlias that certainly should be especially mentioned, and it was surely right that such a collection received the Burke medal.

A very pleasant function took place in the domestic science department of the Girls' Central school on Thursday, when Miss M. Nason's colleagues assembled at a delightful luncheon party which was given by the teaching staff of the Girls' Central, headed by their principal, Miss Williams. It was given as a mark of appreciation for Miss Nason, whose relations with the teachers of this school have always been of the most kindly nature, and also that the staff of the Boys' Central might present her with the address given below, as well as with a very handsome and painted china tea service, consisting of three pieces. The room was prettily decorated with yellow flowers and bunting. Miss Nason was taken by surprise, but greatly appreciated the kindness of the staff in presenting her with the pretty and useful memento. Following is the address:

Boys' Central School, Victoria, Sept. 27, 1906.
Dear Miss Nason—For a number of years you have been our colleague in one of the most important vocations to which it is possible for a woman to be called. It is but one nobler, and that one you have now chosen. It is a pleasure to us to remember the good fellowship that has always existed between yourself and the other members of the staff.

As a token of our regard, we ask you to accept this small present, in the hope that it may be of use to you. There is but one wish for your welfare in the new life upon which you are about to enter.
The address was signed by George H. Deane, J. M. Campbell, Ernest Campbell, F. G. C. Wood, Henry F. Pullen, Isabel M. F. Barron, Jessie S. Lovell, V. Hardie, Louise M. Sylvester and Laura A. Blackwell. The address was read and the presentation made by Mr. J. M. Campbell, who is the oldest member of the teaching staff and consequently has been longer associated with Miss Nason. Besides those signing the address, the following were also present: Miss Nason, Miss Williams, Miss W. Barron, Miss Robinson, Miss Knest, Miss Cameron, Miss Blake, Miss McGill, Miss H. H. H. Lawson, Miss Brown, Miss Johnson and some others.

City Church Services

Church of Our Lord
Sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; morning subject, "Hope"; evening, "Grace and Glory." Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Organ—Andante C. W. Pearce
Venite and Psalms at set. Cath. Psalter
Hymns—No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Organ—Andante R. G. Thompson
Opening Hymn 387
Psalms at set. Cath. Psalter
Magnificat—No. 1 Mercer
Hymns—No. 219, 301 and 28
Doxology 16
Organ—March W. J. Wood

St. Barnabas'
Corner Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins at 10:30, choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m., choral evensong at 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free.

The musical arrangements are as follows:
Morning.
Organ—Largo Handel
Communion Service Handel
Hymns 616, 313 and 423
Oratorio—Anthem Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Organ—Postlude Hesse

Organ—Andante R. G. Thompson
Opening Hymn 387
Psalms at set. Cath. Psalter
Magnificat—No. 1 Mercer
Hymns—No. 219, 301 and 28
Doxology 16
Organ—March W. J. Wood

St. James' Church.
Holy communion at 8 a. m., matins and sermon at 11 a. m., the Bishop, evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. by Rev. J. Grundy.

St. John's Church.
The Rev. Percival J. will preach in the morning and the Rev. A.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE WORLD OF SPORTS

LACROSSE.

National League Meeting

The recent meeting of the National Lacrosse Union has caused considerable discussion, and a Montreal exchange in referring to the meeting, says: It was room 23 in the Windsor. Harry McLaughlin, the human skeleton, who had been the bell-hop and announced to the other delegates that he had hit on a scheme to decide the championship without any further matches being inflicted on the public.

"Speak, speak," howled Carling, Foran, Mercer, Murphy et al., as one man.

"T'll tell ye' th' but gints there's nothin' 'till it but Shamrocks for the championship, and if ye' don't believe me, listen t' this. Shamrocks beat Tecumseh didn't they, and Tecumseh put it over Montreal, and Montreal handed it t' the Capitals, while Caps basted Cornwall, and Lally's men pounded Toronto, for fer spite Toronto trimmed Nationals. Ergo; which in German means therefore—Shamrocks must be t' best team in t' league, and I would ask ye' all t' drink t' health of t' Spuds, N.L.U. champs of 1906."

(Collapse of the remaining delegates.)

Mr. McLaughlin's reasoning, gentlemen, is quite plausible; I might almost say it is a work of art, gentlemen," announced William Foran, pricking his finger with end of his mustache. "But I pray you listen to my elucidation of the situation, one which I assure you, gentlemen, (Dave, hand me the ointment), will not only meet with your approval, but cause you to be only too glad to pass the Minto Cup over to Capitals. But it known to you all that we have not lost a game at Varsity Oval a record of which no other team can boast. I have finished."

"What are all youse fellers talkin' about anyway," butted in Jim Murphy, the man with the bird beak and silver wuzz. "Let me tell youse somethin'. Toronto beat them there Montreal on their own grounds. They put it over Shamrocks on the other fellers' grounds and gave it to Tecumseh at home. Why de team dat kin win away from home is de candy, and dat ain't no bar room jest either. If ye' are goin' to give this here Minto Cup away why just remember I'm standin' here with my arms outstretched."

"Messieurs, pardonez moi, but I would suggest on de part of dose Nationals dat—"

"That'll do from you," interspersed Tom Carling, remembering what happened last Saturday.

"As Joe Lally's representative," said Mr. Stiles, "am I in order?"

"Nay, you remain in your chair."

"May I speak, Mr. Carling, as the Tecumseh delegate?" asked Mr. Munro.

"You to the underground passage; back to the bush league."

"Gorah," commanded Carling.

"Yes, my lord."

"Where is my carriage?"

"Without, my lord."

"Without what?"

"Without horses, my lord."

"Then into the shaves I say," and the body getting stuck for the drinks but great N. L. U. meeting terminated, every Carling and McLaughlin.

In the East.

With the lacrosse schedule completed last Saturday, the estimate has been made, on information culled from various sources, that the Canadian public has parted with over \$75,000 to witness the national game as played in the N. L. U. this year. It is easily the greatest sum that lacrosse has known, and as there will probably be eight more games before the championship is decided, the total receipts of the seven clubs will soar close to the \$100,000 mark, says the Montreal Gazette.

One of the strange features of the season, from a financial standpoint, is that Shamrocks, finishing away down at the bottom, probably earned more money than any of the seven clubs, more than that, more money than the club earned when it held the championship and had the Minto Cup as a drawing card. It is also rumored that Shamrocks run the cheapest team in the union, and accordingly their surplus ought to be easily the highest in the union.

Cornwall's receipts are probably the smallest, being, it is stated, some \$5,000; but even at that the Factory Town club has prospered. Capitals, despite their high standing in the series, have not fared so well as the other leaders. From a captain standpoint, however, the year has been a good one, and there is no kick in Ottawa—that is, on the score of money.

With all the clubs guarding jealously the size of their pay-sheet, little has leaked out as to the salaries received by the mainstays of the respective teams. It has, however, been confessed that, as a general thing, the clubs run on an admittedly professional basis, and are being run more cheaply than in the days of the so-called amateur organizations, when the hold-up man held sway.

An appropriate estimate of the gross receipts of the seven clubs, with good authority for the statements relative to each:

Shamrock	\$14,500
Tecumseh	14,000
Montreal	13,000
Toronto	12,000
National	10,000
Capital	8,000
Cornwall	5,000
Total	\$77,500

HOCKEY.

Drop Out of the League.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—The Victoria hockey club is likely to drop out of the senior league. This was the gist of a statement made by Russell Bowie, captain of the team for the past few years. "If I can manage it, the Victorias will not remain in the league," said Bowie. "The game will be professional next winter," he continued, "and Blair, Ross, and the other members of the Victoria team will not play unless they compete with amateurs. Most of our fellows paddle, play golf, and engage in other summer sports, and they would be debarrd from these if they played in a professional league. For myself, I would not play in any event." Mr. Bowie's last statement is due to the fact that he was married a fortnight ago.

plying for admission to the senior league and in the event of the Victorias dropping out they stand a chance of being admitted. There is also possibility of a professional club from Toronto applying, in view of the financial success of the lacrosse clubs this summer. The Victoria skating rink, where so many championship and Stanley cup matches have been played, will not be again used for skating or hockey purposes, as it has been a money-losing venture since the arena was built.

Big Talk in Regina.

Regina is discussing the possibility of a senior hockey club as shown by the following despatch:

There is some talk of the local team getting into a new league this year and it is not without the range of possibility that they may enter senior company in the Manitoba and Northwestern.

The proposal now before the managers of the league is to widen its scope so as to spread the national winter sport over a greater area, and thus secure more enthusiasm for the game. Kenora, Winnipeg, Victoria and whatever other teams may enter from the Manitoba capital, will in all probability form one district, and a western district will likely be composed of Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Regina, probably Moose Jaw, and Souris, if a new rink is erected in that town this year. The winners in each district would play off for the championship of the league just as was done in the intermediate series last year, and the champions would, of course, have the right to challenge for the Stanley cup.

The consideration of the formation of such a league will doubtless come up at the annual meeting of the association to be held in Winnipeg before the season opens.

What the locals need now are defense men. Their forward line is perhaps as strong as any in Western Canada and the weak spot is undoubtedly on the defense. With Chesty Kam and Mowatt Little, late of the Winnipeg Vics., both here, there is no trouble about getting an expert goaltender, but so far there is nothing new in the defense line. Of course, the old boys at the game are good ones and in one or two cases they would be hard to beat, but new material is always welcome.

There is a possibility that Dave Keith of the Vics., will also take up his abode in Regina this winter, and he will be a valuable addition to the team, though just where he will find a place is as yet a matter of conjecture.

THE OAR.

Cannot Row in U. S.

It having been stated in a London newspaper that a return match between the winners of the Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale boat races would take place next year in America, a correspondent of an American paper sought interviews with Rudolf Lehman and Messrs. Muttelburg and Kent, all members of the Cambridge University boat club, and received authority from them to say that no such race is even contemplated here.

What they said was that if either Harvard or Yale sends a crew to England they will be met, but in order that an English university crew might visit America the association's rule on amateurism would have to be altered.

If an American crew comes here next year and wins, then the English association is open to discuss either an alteration or relaxation of the rule, so that the losers or an English winning varsity crew may row in America.

But, as far as the discussion has gone, the winners of the American university boat race are to be invited to meet the English winners on the Thames again. This is all that has been decided upon.

The reason why English amateur crews have never visited the United States is the expense rule governing rowing in England. No club, college, university or organization can pay the expenses of the men. Each man must pay his own way, and until the rule is relaxed it is unlikely that representative oarsmen from Cambridge, Oxford or any of the important boat clubs could be found with sufficient funds and time at their disposal to make the trip.

The reason for this hard and fast rule arose when, some years since, factories employing a number of workmen established rowing clubs and for advertising purposes entered crews at amateur regattas.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby in the East

Ottawa College has commenced to practice preparatory to the opening of the football season of 1907. Of last year's team the only players included are Smith, McHugh, E. McDonald, Jar, Durocher, Lajoie, and Jones. Rawell and Costello will also be here about the end of the week. Filiatrault, the hero of many a strenuous gridiron battle, was present, and will turn out in a few days. Varsity will this year have about ten of last year's team available, and not in many years has so much promising new material been on hand for the opening practice.

Conspicuous among the men now out were Harrington, a brother of the famous centre scrumming of a few years ago, and a brother of the famous American college player, who, by his tackling and handling the ball made a decidedly favorable impression; Byrnes, a big fellow from the Soo, and Killen, a brother of the scrumming of that name. The veteran coach King Clancy will again hold the whistle, while Trainer Jack Davis will see that the men are in condition. The presence of these two men with the team will do much for its success. The "King" is very favorably impressed with the men under his charge and hopes that by October 13, the date of the first game, with Queen's, to have a team capable of making the others in the league go some to win.

The Situation at McGill.

There was a fair attendance yesterday at the first practice of the McGill Rugby club, and several new candidates appeared for places vacated by last year's graduates.

Captain Stephens kept the men busy with runs, passing, kicking and catching practice for about an hour, and although there was considerable evidence that the summer holiday is not altogether conducive to the best of physical condition, some of the men seemed in fair shape.

Quite a few old stagers were out to

play again for their varsity, among whom were McLachlan, Harrington, Stephens, Winslow of last year's second team, and Frank Patrick, who has played last for Westmount. Benedict was also out, but did not get into his football clothes. Jimmy Crankshaw turned out for the first time with McGill after playing for Westmount several times. Ross, Gordon, McFarlane of Huntington, and Bruce Matcote, a brother of McGill's famous outside wing of last year, were also out, resting into shape for the first time, which will be in Toronto on October 13.

Ned Martin, of fame as one of the best outside wings McGill has ever produced, was present watching the practice.

"Chaucer" to Coach Queens.

For several weeks past negotiations have been pending between Manager L. R. Cameron of Queen's senior football team and "Chaucer" Elliott, of local sporting fame, with the object of securing the services of the latter as coach for the college team this year. It is now learned from a most reliable source that the deal has been practically closed, and "Chaucer," who is playing ball at Oswego, has accepted the terms offered. He is expected back to the city at an early date, so as to start his football squad at work early in October.

"Chaucer" is a past master at the Rugby game, and his knowledge of its fine points, when imported to the abundance of material at Queen's should produce an aggregation that will make Ottawa College, McGill and Varsity travel some in the senior series. "Chaucer" will also find time to assist in trimming the intermediate and junior lines into condition to assure them a creditable showing in their respective series.

Regarding the material in view for the senior fifteen little can as yet be prophesied. Those in view for the back division are the Williams brothers, Jack and Ken, Hugh Macdonnell, and "Dick" Livingston. Cooke, a son of Al. Cooke, will also be a candidate, but failing in this, should on past form be able to qualify for a place on the line. For quarter-back "Buck" Crawford, Pezz, and Stan Cunningham are the prospective candidates. On the wing line there are several vacancies to be competed for. Captain Kennedy, Fraser and Turner are three of the old reliables, while rumor says that Tom Harpell will return to college, and, if so, he should make a place. Two Asa, also mentioned as possibilities, the last mentioned having resigned the captaincy of the Association team to play Rugby. Several other good men are in view to make a try for wing position. For the scrumming Andy Thompson, "Mull" Donovan, and Gibson will make all new-comers travel some if they don their uniforms again.

THE TURF.

A Good Mare.

It is only natural for the betting public to make a popular idol of a consistent racer, and especially when odds against larger opponents, and not only defeating them, but establishing a record for consistency, which endures long after others have retired to obscurity.

It was a lucky day for many an American punter (i.e., small bettor) when R. O. Rainey went to France in the spring of 1905, and there saw a little mare called Gnette, carrying 137 lbs. and winning. Mr. Rainey wanted just such a mare for the American turf, and he quickly made arrangements for her purchase.

Gnette made her first appearance at the Sheephead Bay fall meeting of 1905. It was not long after she had been sent there from France, and she had not become acclimated. Nevertheless, there was a great plunge on her, but she did not win.

The little mare was given a chance to recuperate, and in 1906, at the Oakland meeting, in California, Gnette began to display her real ability. She finished first on April 11, but was set back for a foul, and the race given to Royal Rogue. Under the California rules Gnette was not placed last, but second.

Since then she has won every one of her races, nine in all, and has been shipped from California to Belmont Park, to Buffalo, to Hamilton, Canada; to Buffalo again, to Saratoga, and to Sheephead Bay. Gnette has won seven of her 120 rounds up, but it was her victory at Sheephead Bay with 118 pounds on a few days ago, when she was conceding 14 pounds to Single Shot for the difference in ages, which evoked the most enthusiasm.

That she is game was shown in France, when, in 1904, she ran a dead heat with another of the same age, and conceded her 24 pounds. In this race the dead-heaters defeated Oh, who in the spring of 1905 won one of the most important handicaps on the English turf. Gnette carried 132 pounds on the occasion of the dead heat.

Horsemen who, in the face of the keenest competition the American turf has ever known, could have achieved so remarkable a record as has Charles T. Henshall, owner, and C. J. Casey, trainer, of the little French mare Gnette, are entitled to more than the average of commendation. They have, however, the most practical proof of their ability, because Gnette has easily won for Mr. Henshall at least \$150,000 in bets and stakes. Gnette is by Clairon, out of Picardie, and is one of the smallest racers in training.

Her prowess should always be remembered by John A. Drake, for when she defeated his horse Rebo at Belmont Park in May, it cost him and his friends \$60,000, though they were urged not to bet on Rebo.

Retiring from the Turf.

The sale of the late Wm. Hendrie's Valley Farm stock drew a fair crowd, says a Toronto exchange, and while bidding was inclined at times to be slow, good prices were realized on the majority of sales. All twenty-three horses offered were disposed of. The Kirkfield purchased several likely young ones, and Hon. J. S. Hendrie acquired Donham for \$3,000, the highest price paid at the sale, Ayr Water bringing second highest at \$1,500.

Preferential was bought by Mr. R. H. Pounder, of Ottawa, for \$120. Waterman, a chestnut gelding, went to C. Harrison, of Aldershot, Ont., for \$120.

Blue Jeans, a three-year-old, and a half-brother to Glimmer, was knocked

down for \$110 by William Monteith, of Montreal.

Denham, reserved for the King's Plate in 1907, opened at \$1,000, and gradually climbed to \$3,000 bid by Hon. J. S. Hendrie. Denham went 5-8 of a mile in 1:02.2.5 with 115 lbs. up last June.

Ayr Water, another King's Plate candidate, and sister to Lydette, and Butter Scotch, was purchased by Hon. J. S. Hendrie for \$1,500.

Kirkfield, a stable purchased Scotch Pebble for \$400.

Percussion, a full sister to Lydette, a King's Prize winner, went to Mr. C. C. Harbottle, of Toronto, for \$275.

Candyman went to Hon. J. S. Hendrie for \$150.

Mr. John White, of Montreal, got Puff, a half-sister to Glimmer, for \$80.

Nimble Dick went to Mr. Bairne, of Brannan, the price being \$85.

The Kirkfield stables secured The Little Fox for \$300, and Natty Nan, a chestnut filly, for \$25.

Mr. J. S. Hendrie paid \$300 for Tuscara, a full brother of Sampan.

Mr. John White, of Montreal, paid \$210 for King Dance, a chestnut filly by Martinus.

Shimonese, by Martinus, went to the Kirkfield stables for \$250.

Dialogue, a sister to Circus Girl, and also Martinus, was purchased by the Kirkfield stable for \$550.

John Dixon of Hamilton paid \$110 for Ban Gholing.

W. H. Hooley, the well known trainer, got the black stallion Nimble Dick for \$325.

Nancy Lee and her foal went to E. Todd of Brantford for \$110. Mr. Todd also bought Cottonshade, dam of Denham, and bred to Martinus, for \$90.

Brown mare also in foal by Martinus went to J. P. Lawrenson, of Listowel, for \$80, and Omeo, a full sister to Helen Nichols and dam of Sampan, also bred to Martinus, was purchased by Mr. White of Toronto for \$125.

The total price realized on the sale was \$8,550.

Bud Doble Injured.

New York, Sept. 29.—A San Jose, Cal., despatch to a morning paper says: Bud Doble, the famous driver and trainer, who has been seriously injured and perhaps fatally injured by a stallion recently. He was about to take the animal out for his morning exercise, when the horse without warning grasped him in his teeth and shook him like a rat, then hurled him to the ground stunned.

Before Doble could arise the animal reared, then threw himself upon the prostrate man, rendering him unconscious. Only the timely arrival of sublimen, who beat off the horse, saved Doble's life. Several of his ribs were broken.

Reminiscences of Past Races.

"That wasn't such a deep one for Iron Hill, at that," said the old sportsman referring to the story of the running of gelding for a mare. "I say a six-year-old stallion run there as a two-year-old, win and his owner take down a lump of paper change the size of a Shanghai rooster. The folks in the judges' stand were in on this one, though, or maybe it wouldn't have got by."

"You see, all of the two-year-olds at Iron Hill were pretty close to three-year-olds on account of the racing there being pulled off there in the year, so that the difference between their sizes and the size of the six-year-old wasn't so great as it might have been. But the six-year-old was a good one from the legitimate tracks that was wintering at Pimlico and that the folks behind the job put into training especially for the job. He outclassed the bunch of mutt two-year-olds by the difference between here and the Culebra cut. Of course he got christened an outlaw game before reaching Iron Hill. Before the six-year-old got there the man behind the job had been giving it out what a big two-year-old he had, an overgrown lubber, he called him, that he'd been unable to race at all because of his being overgrown, and losing sympathy. He spread the word for a plant, of course. The Iron Hill judges expected to be let in on this one, because the man running it felt that they might get to the size and conformation of the six-year-old that he was importing from Pimlico and crab the gag if they weren't there for a slice of the pot. So he told 'em in advance of the race what was going to come off, and their end was just as much as they cared to put down in the out-of-town poolrooms."

"The big six-year-old two roped the bunch of course, and won with the boy all but riding side-saddle, bust to kick the boys on the other horses away back."

"When the big winner was brought back to weigh in, though, three or four sore horsemen who'd bet on other things in the race, saw by his conformation that he wasn't any two-year-old or anything like it."

"Ringer" one of them bawled up at the judges' stand. That's an old horse. He's no more a two-year-old than my own 'G'wain, called out one of the judges from the stand. "Go chase yourself."

"Ob, your'n in he'y," yelled the sore horseman. "Whatchoo gettin' fr' yours?"

"Went away while you can or out the gate you go and your flock of mutts with you," replied the judge, who wanted to have repose so that he could have time to figure up how much he'd won himself on the six-year-old.

"In the meantime the big six-year-old was being led away."

"Lemme have a look at his teet'!" derisively yelled the suspicious horseman who was doing the talking for the other suspicious ones.

"I'll give you a thump in the teet'!" was the amiable response of the judge, and by that time the winner was in the shelter of the shed, and all of the chaw around the betting ring didn't make any difference. Nobody ever got anything by gnawing on the poncho after one of these things had come off at Iron Hill, and though the yinyp got all around the place that a ringer six-year-old had been pulled through, posing as a two-year-old, nothing was done. The judges issued their 'formal statement' in case of this or a similar kind, to the effect that they had 'investigated' the rumors, found no 'foundation for the same' and the incident was terminated, as we say at the foreign office, bloime me."

BASEBALL.

A Wonderful Record.

"Three-fingered" Brown, the Chicago National League Club's great twirler,

this season has one of the most remarkable baseball records extant. He has been a professional since 1901, when he broke into the game at Terre Haute, Ind. In his six years on the bill he has worked in great shape. Here is his record:

	Won.	Lost.
Terre Haute, 1901	30	9
Omaha, 1902	34	10
St. Louis, 1903	9	13
Chicago, 1904	15	9
Chicago, 1905	17	9
Chicago, 1906	25	5

Totals 130 55

Total games pitched, 185.

Grand average for six years, 707. Brown was born in Nyesville, Indiana, twenty-six years ago. When five years old he met with the accident which almost robbed him of his right hand. He was playing about a feed store, when he stuck his hand into the feeder of a hay-chopping machine. The index finger was cut at the first joint, the second finger was broken, and the third and little fingers badly crushed.

THE RING.

Big Purse.

Fights—	Gate.	Fighters' Receipts.	Share.
Jeffries-Sharkey	\$66,300	\$26,465	
Jeffries-Corbett	62,340	43,638	
Corbett-McCoy	56,350	33,810	
Britt-Nelson	48,311	31,492	
Britt-Corbett	32,245	24,589	
Jeffries-Fitzsimmons	31,800	22,260	
Corbett-Fitzsimmons	22,000	16,500	
Corbett-Rublin	30,800	19,250	
Britt-Nelson	27,740	15,273	
Britt-Gans	21,765	15,235	
Jeffries-Monroe	21,761	15,232	
Fitzsimmons-Sharkey	21,000	14,700	
Corbett-McGovern	20,850	12,528	
Gans-Nelson	7,600	33,500	

The Gans and Nelson purse at Goldfield is the largest ever guaranteed a brace of boxers, but it is not so large as some boxers have earned when fighting on a percentage basis.

The largest house before which any boxers fought was that which witnessed the Jeffries-Sharkey fight at Coney Island. The gate receipts totaled \$66,300, of which the fighters received 55 per cent, or \$46,465. The Jeffries-Corbett fight at Mechanics' Pavilion drew nearly as much at the gate, but the fighters received a larger amount, as there was considerable bidding among the promoters of the match. The gate receipts amounted to \$23,430, of which the fighters received \$12,528. Jeffries received 75 per cent. of this amount, which made his compensation for the seven rounds which the fight lasted \$32,728.

The memorable battle between Fitzsimmons and Sharkey, in which Wyatt Earp made a name for himself as a referee, drew \$21,000. This was a case where rival clubs were bidding, so the fighters got 70 per cent, or \$14,700.

The fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, at Carson, in 1897, is often used in comparing the possible gate receipts at Goldfield on Labor Day. Twenty-two thousand dollars was taken in at the gate. Of this, Fitz and Corbett each received 25 per cent.; Dan Stuart, the promoter, had 25 per cent, and Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager, had the remaining 25 per cent, giving his side of the house a half interest. Corbett did not know he had the worst of the financial end of it until some time after the fight. He made up for this, however, by getting 25 per cent of the moving picture privileges, while Fitzsimmons had only 15 per cent, the balance going to Dan Stuart, the promoter. These pictures were a source of considerable profit.

This was not the first time when Corbett had the worst of the financial end of a fight. He thought he and Jeffries would draw well in "Frisson" so he signed an agreement to accept a settlement on the basis of a \$25,000 purse. The fighters' share was nearly \$45,000, so Corbett lost heavily by lack of confidence in himself as a drawing card.

The Britt-Corbett fight drew \$21,765, of which the fighters split up \$15,235.

Nelson Heard From.

When Battling Nelson, his father and his manager, Billy Nolan, arrived at Chicago over the Northwestern railroad, a crowd of 1,000 people cheered the Dane as he stepped from the train and made his way to a cab which was his long-hired, had little to say, save that he had some sensational news to give out later.

At Omaha, where the train stopped to take water, Nelson stated that he is ready to meet Gans a second time, and that as soon as the colored boy signifies his willingness to sign articles he will start training for the battle. He says that the Goldfield Athletic Club has offered another \$30,000 purse, the match to take place in January, and that unless Gans crawls he will meet him at that time.

The match is to be on the same terms as governed the Goldfield contest, save that the winner will take everything. Nolan went farther. He deposited a certified cheque for \$10,000 as a side bet.

"I want to show the world that I can beat this snake," said Nelson. "I'll lick him at Goldfield and want to do it again. In the next match I want the winner to take everything. I want the purse, the side bet—not a penny for the loser."

"Let Gans cover my side bet of \$10,000. I'd be ready to meet him in twenty minutes. If we can't get a club I'll meet him in a back room with seconds and fight him for the \$10,000 alone."

The written statement which accompanied the certified cheque is:

"Chicago, September 23, 1906.

"I hereby challenge Joe Gans, on behalf of Battling Nelson, to a finish fight before the club offering the largest purse, the same conditions that governed their recent fight at Goldfield to govern, except that the winner will take all of the purse. The referee is to be mutually agreed upon, and the fight must take place before February 1, 1907.

"I have deposited a certified cheque for \$10,000, this amount being posted as a side bet on the result of the fight. If Mr. Gans means business, he will accept this challenge and deposit \$10,000, the winner to take the \$20,000 thus posted and the entire purse."

"This challenge holds good for thirty days."

"BILLY NOLAN, Manager for Battling Nelson."

money and receiving a receipt for the \$10,000 posted. Nelson talked with picturesque Hegewisch rhetoric. He let out a howl which must have been heard across Wolf Lake. Here it is in brief:

"Siler deliberately jobbed me. "We protected ourselves against the whole world save Siler. We trusted him. It's always the fellow you think is right that throws you. The only thing broken about him is his heart. That never will mend."

Both Nelson and his manager were in most bitter humor.

In detail Nelson told of the final blow delivered—"knockout"—as he described it. "Foul" as Siler calls it.

"I hit Gans with a short arm left hook," said Nelson. "I struck with that side of the fist made by the thumb, hand and forefinger (indicating, for the blow was a quick and hard jab, but it didn't take much to knock out a man when you hit him over the liver. The snake went down. At the moment I struck, Siler's face was turned away. He had just jumped away from us. He did not see the blow. He grabbed me by the hand, and I thought he had given me the fight. Then he stepped over to Gans and said: 'Are you hurt, Joe?' The canary colored man groaned like a baby. He was down and out."

"I thought I had won; the next I knew Siler threw the fight to Gans. I was deliberately jobbed by Siler. The pictures will bear out everything I say.

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"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"

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By Bertha Runk's

(Continued from Last Sunday.)
THEY made no demur at admitting us. Monsieur went into the house, while I led the horses to the stables, where three or four grooms at once volunteered to rub them down, in eagerness to pump their guardian. But before the fellows had time to get much out of me came Jean Marchand, and, all unrecognized to summon me indoors. I followed him in delight, partly for curiosity, partly because it had seemed to me when the doorway swallowed Monsieur that I might never see him more. Jean ushered me into the well-remembered council-room, where Monsieur stood alone, surprised at the sight of me.

"A lackey came for me," I said. "Look, Monsieur, that's where we shut up Lucas."

I ceased hastily, for I knew the step in the corridor.

It was difficult to credit mademoiselle's tale, to believe that Mayenne could ever be in a rage. In he came, big and calm and smiling, whatever emotion he may have felt at Monsieur's arrival not only buried, but with flower-bed blossoming over it. He greeted his guest with all the courteous ease of an untroubled conscience and a kindly heart. Not till his glance fell on me did he show any sign of discomposure.

"What, you?" he exclaimed brusquely. "Your servant brought him hither," Monsieur said for me.

"I understood that one of your gentlemen had come with you. I sent for him, deeming his presence might conduce to your ease, M. de St. Quentin."

"My lord answered, with every appearance of truth, 'You may go, Felix.'"

"No," said Mayenne. "Since he is here, he may stay. He serves the purpose as well as another."

He did not say what the purpose was, nor could I see for what he had kept me, unless as a sign to Monsieur that he meant to play fair. I began to feel somewhat heartened.

"You have guessed, M. de Mayenne, my errand?"

"Certainly. You have come to join the League," Monsieur laughed out.

"On the contrary, M. de Mayenne, I have come to persuade you to join the King."

"That was a waste of horse-flesh."

"My friend, you know as well as we do that before long you will come over."

"I am not there yet, nor are my enemies scattered, nor is the League dead."

"Dying, my lord, it will get its coup de grace of Sunday, when the King goes to mass."

"St. Quentin," Mayenne made quiet answer, "when I am in such case that nothing remains to me but to fall on my sword or to kneel to Henry, be assured I shall kneel to Henry. Till then I play my game."

"Play it then. We have the patience to wait for you, monsieur. Be assured, in your turn, that when you do come on your knees to his Majesty you will do well to have a friend or two at court."

"Morbien," Mayenne cried, suddenly, showing his teeth, "you will never go back to him if I choose to stop you."

Monsieur raised his eyebrows at him, pained by the unsavory.

"Of course not, monsieur. I quite understood that when I entered the gate, I shall never leave this house if you will otherwise."

"You will leave the house unharmed," Mayenne said curtly. "I shall not treat you as your late master treated my brother."

"I thank your generosity, monsieur, and commend your good sense."

Mayenne looked for a moment as if he repented of both. Then he broke into a laugh.

"One permits the insolences of the court jester."

Monsieur sprang up, his hand on his sword. But at once the quick flash passed from his face, and he too laughed.

Mayenne sat as he was, in somewhat lowering silence. My duke made a step nearer him, and spoke for the first time with perfect seriousness.

"My Lord Mayenne, it was no out-riders brought me here this morning. There is the Bastille. There is the axe. I know that my course has been offensive to you—your nephew proved me that. I know also that you do not care to meddle with me openly. At least, you have not meddled. Whether you will change your method—but I venture to believe not. I am popular just now in Paris. I had more cheers as I came in this morning than have met your ears for many a month. You have a great name for prudence, M. de Mayenne; I believe you will not molest me."

I hardly thought my duke was making a great name for prudence. But then, as he said, he had to work in his own way. Mayenne returned, with chilling calm.

"You may find me, St. Quentin, less timid than you suppose."

"Impossible. Mayenne's courage is unquestioned. I rely not on his timidity, but on his judgment."

"You take a great deal upon yourself in supposing that I wanted your death on Tuesday and do not want it on Friday."

"The king is three days nearer the truth than on Tuesday. His party is three days stronger. On Tuesday it would have been a blunder to kill me; on Friday it is three days worse than a blunder."

"But not less a pleasure. I have had something of the kind in mind ever since your master killed my brother."

"You should profit by that murderer's experience before you take a leaf from his book, M. de Mayenne. Henry of Valois gained singularly little when he slew Guise to make you head of the League."

Mayenne started, and then laughed to show his scorn of the flattery. But I think he was, all the same, half pleased, more the less because he knew it to be flattery. He said unexpectedly:

"Your son comes honestly by his unbounded tongue."

"Ah, my son! Now that you mention him, we shall discuss him a little. You have put my son, monsieur, in the Bastille."

"No; Bala and my nephew Paul, whom you know, put him there."

"But M. de Mayenne can get him out if he choose."

"If he choose."

Monsieur sat down again, with the air

of one preparing for an amiable discussion.

"He is charged with the murder of one Ponton, a lackey. Of course he did not commit it, nor would you care if he had. This real offence is making love to your daughter."

"Well, do you deny it?"

"Not the love, but the offence of it. I palpably you might do much worse than dispose of the lady to my heir."

"I might do much better than bestow my time on you if that is all you have to say."

"We have hardly opened the subject, M. de Mayenne."

"I have no wish to carry it further. Monsieur, the king's rank affords no better match than my heir."

"No maid of mine shall ever marry a Royalist."

"I swore no son of mine should ever marry a Leaguer, but I have come to see the error of my ways, as you will see yours, Mayenne. It is for you to choose where among the king's forces you will marry mademoiselle."

A vague uneasiness, a fear which he would not own a fear, crept into Mayenne's eyes. He studied the face before him, a face of gay challenge, and said, at length, not quite confidently himself:

"You speak with a confidence, St. Quentin."

"Why to be sure."

Mayenne jumped heavily to his feet. "What mean you?"

"I mean that mademoiselle's marrying is in my hands. Where is your ward, M. de Mayenne?"

"Morbien! Have you found her?"

"In your hotel?"

"No, eager kinsman. In a place whither you cannot follow her."

Mayenne looked about, as if with some instinctive idea of seeking a weapon, of summoning his soldiers.

"By God's throne, you shall tell me where!"

"With pleasure. She is at St. Denis."

Mayenne cried helplessly, as numbed under a blow.

"St. Denis? But how?"

"How came she there? On foot, every step."

"I suppose she never walked two streets in her life before, has she, M. de Mayenne? But she tramped to St. Denis through the dark, to knock at my door at one in the morning."

Mayenne seized Monsieur's wrist. "She is safe, St. Quentin? She is safe?"

"As safe, monsieur, as the king's protection can make her."

"Pardieu! Is she with the king?"

"She is at my lodgings, in the care of the saddler's wife who lets them. I left a staunch man in charge—I have no doubt of him."

"You answer for her safety?" Mayenne cried huskily, his breath coming short. He was flushed, the veins in his forehead corded.

"When she came last night it happened that the king was there," Monsieur went on. "Her lordliness and her misery moved him to the heart."

"Thousand thunders of heaven! You, with your son, shall be hostages for her safe return."

"The king," Monsieur went on, as immovably as Mayenne himself at his best, "with that warm heart of his pitying beauty in distress, is eager for mademoiselle's marriage with her lover Mar. But he did not favor my venture here."

Mayenne sat silent, his face a mask. It was impossible to tell whether the shot hit. Monsieur went on:

"You can of course hold us in durance, torture us, kill us; but you must answer for it to the people of Paris."

Still was Mayenne silent, drumming on the edge of the table. Finally he said roughly, as if the words were dragged from him against his will:

"I shall not torture you. I never meant to torture Mar. The arrest was not my work. Since it was done, meant to profit by it to keep him awhile out of my way—only that. I threatened my cousin otherwise in heat of passion. But I shall not torture him. I shall not kill him."

"Monsieur—"

"I put a card in your hand," Mayenne said curtly. His pride ill brooked to concede the point, but he could not have it supposed that he did not see what he was doing. "I give you a card. Do what you can with it."

"Monsieur, you show what little surprises me—highly generous. It is to that generosity I appeal."

"Is the horse of that color? But now you were frightening my prudence."

"Ah, but how fortunate the man to whom generosity and prudence point the same path!"

It may have been but pretence, this smiling bouillonne of Monsieur's. Mayenne doubtless gauged it as such, but at any rate, he suffered it to warm him. He regained of a sudden all the amiability with which he had greeted his guest. Smiling and calm, he answered:

"St. Quentin, I care little for either your threats or your cajoleries. They amuse me alike, and move me not. But I have a care for my sweet cousin. Since you threaten me with her danger, you have the whiphand."

Now it was Monsieur's turn to sit discreetly silent, waiting.

"I went last night to tell the child I would not harm her lover. Lo! she had flown. I had a regiment searching Paris for her. I was in the streets myself till dawn."

Monsieur, she made her way to us at St. Denis to offer herself to our torture did you torture Mar."

"Morbien!" Mayenne cried, half rising.

"God's mercy, we're not ruffians out there! I tell it to show you to what the maid was strung."

"I never thought it great matter whom one married," Mayenne said slowly. "One boy is much like another. I should have mated her as befitted her station—I thought she would be happy enough. And she was good about it; I did not see how deep she cared. She was docile till I drove her too hard. She's a loving child. You are fortunate in your daughter, St. Quentin."

Monsieur sprang up radiant, advancing on him open-armed. Mayenne added, with his cool smile:

"You need not flatter yourself, Monsieur, that it is your doing. I laugh at your threats. 'I were sport for me to clap you behind bars, to say to your king, to the mob you brag of, 'Come, now, get him out.'"

"Then," cried Monsieur, "I must value my sweet daughter more than ever."

He was standing over Mayenne with outstretched hand, but the chief delayed taking it.

"Not quite so fast, my friend. If I yield up the Duc de St. Quentin, the Comte de Mar, and Mlle. Lorraine de Montluc, I demand certain little concessions for myself."

"By all means, monsieur. You stamp us church-else."

My duke sat again, his smile a shade uneasy. Which Mayenne perceived with quiet enjoyment, as he went on blandly: "Nothing that I could ask of you, M. de St. Quentin, could equal, could halve, what I give. Still, that the knightliness may not be, to your mortification, all on one side, I have thought of something for you to grant."

"Name it, monsieur."

"Another point in your favor I had forgot," Mayenne observed, with his usual reluctance to show his cards even when the time had come to spread them. "Last night I laid on this table a packet, just arrived, which I was told belonged to you. When I had time to think of it again, it had vanished. I accused my lackeys, but later it occurred to me that Mlle. de Montluc, arming for battle had precluded it."

"Your shrewdness does you credit."

"You see you have scored a fourth point, though again by no process of your own. Therefore am I emboldened to demand what I want."

"Even to half my fortune?"

"No, not your gear. Save that for your Bearnaid's itching palm."

"Then what the devil is it that you want? You will not get my name in the League."

"I am glad my nephew Paul bungled that affair of his," Mayenne went on at his own pace. "It might have been a blunder to kill you; it had certainly been a pity. Though we Lorraines have two murders to atone, I have changed my mind about beginning with yours."

"You are wise, monsieur. I am, after all, a harmless creature."

Mayenne laughed.

"Nathless have you done your best here in Paris to undermine me. Did I let you carry on your little works unhindered, they might in time annoy me. Therefore I request that so long as I stay in Paris you stay out."

"Oh, I don't like that!"

The naïveté amazed while it amused Mayenne.

"Possibly not, but you will consent to it. You will ride out of my court, when we have finished some necessary signing of papers straight to St. Denis gate. And you will pledge me your honor to make no attempt hereafter to enter so long as the city is mine."

Mayenne was smiling broadly. Monsieur frowned. He realized the condition little. He was enjoying himself much in Paris, his dangers, his success, his biting his thumb at the power of the League. To be killed at his post was nothing, but to be bundled away from it to inglorious safety, that stung in his core. For a moment he actually hesitated. Then he began to laugh at his own hesitation.

"Well, ma foi! what do I expect? To walk a rabbit, into the lion's den and make my own terms to Leo? I am happy to accept yours, M. de Mayenne, especially since, do I refuse, you will none the less pack me off."

"You mistake, St. Quentin. You are welcome to spend the rest of your days with me."

"In the Bastille?"

"The former is preferable."

"You may count yourself thrice fortunate, then, that a third alternative is given you."

"It needs not the reminder. You have treated me as a prince indeed. Be assured the St. Quentins will not forget."

"Every one forgets."

"Pardieu, St. Quentin, you have good courage to tell me to my head my course is run."

"My dear Mayenne, none punishes the manderings of the court jester."

Monsieur laughed out with a gay gusto; after a moment Mayenne laughed too. My duke cried quickly, rising and walking the length of the table to his host:

"You have dealt with me munificently, Mayenne. You have kept back but one thing I want. That is yourself. You know you must come over to us sooner or later. Come now!"

The other did not flame out at Monsieur, but answered coldly:

"I have no taste to be Navarre's vassal."

"Better his than Spain's."

Mayenne shrugged his shoulders, his face at its stolidest.

"Well, I am no astrologer to read the

of our presence nor, indeed, quite realized it now. He was both pale and rumpiled, like one who has not closed an eye all night.

"Any news here?" he made Norman answer.

"No, monsieur, unless his Grace has information. We have heard nothing."

"And the woman?"

"Sticks to it mademoiselle told her never a word."

Lucas stood still, his eyes traveling dully over the group of us, as if he expected somewhere to find help. At the same time he was not in the least thinking of us. He looked straight at me for a full minute before he awoke to my identity.

"Yes, M. de Lorraine," I said, with all the respectfulness I could muster, which may not have been much. Consulting our party, I was ready for any violence. But after the first moment of startlement he regarded me in a singularly lack-lustre way, while he inquired without apparent resentment how I came there.

"With M. le Duc de St. Quentin," I grinned at him. "We and M. de Mayenne are friends now."

I could not rouse him even to curiosity, it seemed. But he turned abruptly to the men with more life than he had yet shown.

"You've not told this fellow?"

"We understand our orders, monsieur," d'Auray answered, a bit huffed.

Now this was eminently the place for me to hold my tongue, but of course I could not.

They had no need to tell me, M. de

Lucas's hand went out to snatch and crumple it; then his clenched fist dropped to his side. It seemed as if his eyes would blacken the paper with their fire.

"Just that—the requisition for M. de Mar's release," the officer told him, looking up from it. "A perfectly regular and in order. In five minutes, M. de Lorraine, the Comte de Mar shall be before you. You may have all the conversation you wish."

Lucas's face was as blank as the wall.

"I am a soldier, and a soldier's orders must be obeyed," the officer went on to explain, evidently not caring to offend the general's nephew. "Without the written order I could not admit your brother of Guise. But now you can have all the conversation you desire with M. de Mar."

Lucas's face did not change, save to scowl at the very name of his brother Guise. He said curtly, "No, I must get back to his Grace," and, barely bowing, went out from the room.

"Now, I don't make that out," the keeper muttered in his beard. That Lucas should be in one moment cured of his urgent need of seeing the Comte de Mar was too much for him, but no riddle to me. I knew he had come to stab M. Etienne in his cell. It was his last chance and he had missed it. I feared him no longer. For I believed in Mayenne's faith. My master once released, Lucas could not hurt him.

What was as much to the point, the officer had no doubt of Mayenne's good faith. He went with his paper into an inner room, where we caught sight, through the door, of big books with a clerk or two behind them, and in a moment appeared again with a key.

"Since the young gentleman's a comrade, I'll do turnkey's office myself," he said, his grim old battle-axe of a face smiling.

This was our day: from Mayenne down, everybody went out of his way to pleasure us. I was suddenly emboldened by his manner.

"Monsieur, perhaps it is preposterous to ask, but might I go with you?"

He looked at me a moment, surprised. "Well, after all, why not? You too, Sir Musketeer, are you like?"

So the three of us, he and d'Auray and I, went to rescue the Comte de Mar.

We passed through corridor after corridor, row after row of heavy-barred doors. The deeper we penetrated the mighty pile, the fonder I grew of my friend Mayenne, by whose companionship none of these doors would shut on me. We climbed at a huge fire-trunk, lighted by slits of windows in the four corners, and at the top turned down a dark passage to a door at the end, the bolts of which, invisible to me in the gloom, the veteran drew back with familiar hand.

The cell was small, with one high window through which I could see naught but the sky. For all furniture it contained a pallet, a stool, a bench that might serve as table. M. Etienne sat at the window, his arm crooked around the iron bars, gazing out over the roofs of Paris.

He wheeled about at the door's creaking.

"I go to trial, monsieur?" he asked quickly, not seeing me behind the keeper.

"No, M. le Comte. The charge is cancelled. I come to set you free."

He dashed at me, the officer, snatching my lord's hand to kiss.

"It's true, monsieur! You're free! It's all settled with Mayenne. Monsieur's seen him; he sets you free. He said, 'in recognition of Wednesday night.'"

Incredulous joy flashed over his face, to give way to belief without joy.

"Now I know she's married."

"Nothing of the sort!" I fairly shouted at him, dancing up and down in my eagerness. "She's to marry M. le Comte. She's at St. Denis with Monsieur. She's to marry you. It's all arranged. Mayenne consents—the king

everybody. It's all settled. She marries you."

Preposterous as it seemed, he could not discredit my fervor. He followed us out of the cell and through the fortress in a radiant daze. He half believed himself dreaming. I think, and feared to speak lest his happiness should melt. I fancied even that he walked lightly and gingerly, as if the slightest unwary movement might break the spell. Not till we were actually in the open door of the court, face to face with freedom, did he rouse himself to acknowledge the thing real. With a joyous laugh, he turned to the keeper:

"M. de La Motte, you should employ your leisure in writing down your reflections, like the Chevalier de Montaigne. You could give us a trenchant essay on the Ingratitude of Man. Here are a host of the biggest inn in Paris—a pile more imposing than the Louvre itself. Your hospitality is so eager that you insist on entertaining me, so lavish that you lodge me for nothing, would keep me without a murmur till the end of my life. Yet I, ingrate that I am, depart without a thank you!"

"They don't leave in such case that they can very well thank me, most of my guests," La Motte answered, with a dry smile. "You are a fortunate man, M. de Mar."

"M. le Comte, will you come quietly with me to the St. Denis gate?" d'Auray asked him. "Or must I borrow a guard from M. de La Motte?"

M. Etienne's whole face was smiling; not his lips alone, but his eyes. Even his skin and hair seemed to have taken on a brighter look. He glanced at d'Auray in surprise at the absurd question.

"I will come like a lamb, M. le Musquetaire."

We saluted La Motte and walked merrily out into the Place Bastille. I think I never felt so grand as when I passed through the noble Sally-port, the soldiers making no motion to hinder us, but all saluting as if we owned the place. It had its advantage, this making friends with Mayenne.

The first thing my lord did, still in the shadow of the prison, was to come to terms with his friend.

"See here, my friend, why must you put yourself to the fatigue of escorting me to the gate?"

"Orders, monsieur. The general-duke wants to know that you get into no mischief between here and the gate. You are banished, you understand, from Paris."

"I pledge you my word I shall make no attempt to elude my fate. I go straight to the gate. But with all politeness to you, Sir Musketeer, I could dispense with your company."

"I am a soldier, and a soldier's orders must be obeyed," d'Auray quoted the keeper's words, which seemed to have impressed him. "However, M. le Comte, if I had something to look at, I could wait ten paces behind and look at it."

"Oh, if it is a question of something to play with," M. Etienne laughed.

d'Auray was provided with toys, and M. Etienne linked arms with me, the soldier out of ear-shot behind us. He followed till we were in the Rue St. Denis, when, waving his hand in farewell, he turned his steps with the pious consciousness of duty done. Only I looked back to see if; monsieur had forgotten his existence.

"I am not proud; I don't mind being marched through the streets by a musketeer," M. Etienne explained as we started; "but I can't walk before him. Tell me, Felix, the story, if you would have me live."

And I told him, till we almost ran blindly into the tower of the St. Denis gate.

We learned of the warder that M

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Longshoremen and grain handlers have gone on strike at Portland for 40 cents per hour instead of 35 cents.

The nine hour day for coal miners in France will be reduced to eight hours soon.

The elevator operators' union is the name of a new organization which is in process of formation.

New Zealand masons, plasterers, bricklayers and carpenters receive \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day.

The Cooks' and Waiters' union of Butte, Montana, has decided by an almost unanimous vote to demand an eight hour day.

The membership of the Butte, Montana, Central Labor Council has been strengthened by the affiliation of the Clerks' union.

Sunday shaving in Niagara Falls, N. Y., must stop. At least this is the decision of the officers of the Journeymen Barber's union of that city.

It was agreed at the last meeting of the Durham, England, Miners' Conciliation Board to advance the wages of the miners in that country 2½ per cent.

A second carmen's strike is threatened in San Francisco unless the deadlock in the arbitration proceedings is broken.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has decided to raise the initiation fee from \$20 to \$30 for journeymen and from \$10 to \$15 for apprentices.

It has been decided by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council that the news of the meetings should be made known to the general public through the press.

The organization of the Waiters' and Waitresses union was completed at a meeting held in Labor hall on Monday evening, officers being elected for the coming term. The union was organized by J. H. Walsh, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World.

Footpads murdered George Anderson, secretary of the Blacksmiths' Helpers' union, at the corner of Twenty-second and Mission streets, San Francisco, last Saturday night.

The Garment Workers' union at San Francisco has decided to ask for \$4 a day, to take effect October 1. The present scale is \$3.50. There is to be no change in hours or other conditions.

A call for 5,000 laborers has been sent out of the west by contractors in charge of the construction of the Western Pacific railway, between Salt Lake City and San Francisco. The rates of pay offered are \$2 per day for common laborers and \$2.50 per day for teamsters.

The Plumbers' International convention opened in Toronto last week and was attended by 400 delegates. It is expected that some disposition will be made of the jurisdictional question between them and the steamfitters.

The death rate from accidents at coal mines in the principal coal producing countries in 1904 were: Australia, 92; Belgium, 43; France, 1.07; Great Britain, 1.34; Germany, 1.19; and United States, 3.55 per 1,000 persons employed.

The building laborers' strike at Edmonton has been settled and work started again last week. The terms of the settlement are in a compromise, the men working on buildings getting \$2.25 for nine hours until April 14th, next year, when the wages will be \$2.25 for eight hours. The Building Exchange agrees to employ union men only.

Speaking on the resolution passed by the Trades and Labor Congress for letter carriers to receive increase of pay and less hours, Delegate Beach, Vancouver, took occasion to state that the post office clerks in Vancouver received \$1.20 per day for the first six months and after five years \$1.75. He also stated that the average day worked by post office clerks in Vancouver was ten hours and 35 minutes instead of eight hours.

The general strike of the building trades at Winnipeg has been settled on a basis satisfactory to both, and a permanent board of arbitration has been appointed to prevent any recurrence of such disruptions in future. The board is composed of leading citizens who have long been prominent in business and public affairs.

Sea of Japan Battle

Boston Herald.

Captain Vladimir Semenov, of the Russian navy, has recently written and had printed in Russian a detailed account of the battle of the Sea of Japan, as seen by him from the rear bridge of the battleship Suvoroff, Admiral Rozhdestvensky's flagship, on the evening of 27th of May, 1905. Captain Semenov had previously taken part in a naval encounter between the Russian and Japanese fleets, having been on board the Czarevitch when she made her escape from Port Arthur on August 10, 1904. He appears from his statements to have occupied the position on the Baltic fleet of a trained observer, having no official duties to perform, but simply to make notes and from shortly after noon on the 27th of May until 7.40 p.m., when, in consequence of wounds, he was compelled to abandon his post, he had nothing to do but to watch and record the events of the battle.

It appears from this account that the Russian admiral was in no sense taken by surprise by Admiral Togo. The Russians followed the tactical arrangement of their fleet that had been previously agreed upon, while the Japanese were forced to alter their tactics at the last moment. Throughout the day previous to the battle the Russians were able to determine by the nature of

Instead of pursuing the policy previously followed of bringing a man from the United States to head the position, the Toronto Railway company has appointed Walter McRae, who has been foreman of the motor shop, as master mechanic for the company. The salary, it is said is about \$2,000 per annum.

There were employed in building and reconstruction work in San Francisco on June 9th, 20,000 men. The number of mechanics and laborers on the rosters of the building crafts and unclassified and unaffiliated, or working on permits pending application was on August 1st in round numbers 30,000 men.

All of the delegates to the Trades Congress have left for their respective homes, with the exception of Messrs. Barnett, Odell and Fletcher. The latter gentleman is the organizer for the American Federation of Labor in Canada. The local labor people have asked him to remain in Victoria for some time longer, with a view of organizing some of the as yet unorganized trades. Meetings have been arranged for the organization of the retail clerks, and the unorganized carpenters for the purpose of forming a branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The convention of carpenters and joiners convened at Niagara Falls last week. Among important matters up for settlement, the most important was a plan for the amalgamation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and those branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners which have been formed in this country.

The new agreement between Chicago Division No. 266 and the Calumet Electric Street Railway Company embraces a clause providing that motormen and conductors shall be paid from the time they are required to report for duty, also, that one-half cent per hour extra will be paid for Sunday and holiday service. This feature is an innovation, and breaks away from the old idea that peculiar to itself, street railway service should receive no extra rating for Sunday work.

The strike of the piano workers in Toronto, now in progress, appears to be very complete. Of approximately six hundred employees in the city, not more than a dozen to fifteen men are working. What the strikers are asking for is the abolition of the contract system, a system confessedly fraught with evil results to the trade generally; the regulation of the apprenticeship system; a general all-round advance of 15 per cent. in the present rate of wages, which are admittedly low in comparison with other trades of a similar character; and the recognition of the union, or what is known as the "closed shop."

According to the records of the Department of Labor the total number of labor organizations in Canada is 1609, the largest number, 290, being in Ontario, followed by 257 in Quebec, 194 in British Columbia, 117 in Nova Scotia and the others distributed in the various provinces. The department has not officially investigated the membership of the various organizations, but from available information it is approximated that the total membership of the 1609 organizations is 200,000.

It may not be generally known that the Dominion Railway act was amended last year, so as to provide for a five years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding \$400 for every conductor, locomotive engineer, train dispatcher, telegraph operator, station agent, signal man, bridge tender, switchman or any other person who is intoxicated or under the influence of liquor, in charge of, or in any employment having to do with the movement of trains.

The resolution moved at the recent Trades and Labor Congress by W. W. Gabriel, of the local Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders is one which will commend itself to all workmen. The resolution calls for a "bi-weekly pay for all wage earners in Canada." There is no reason why the payment of workmen's wages should not be made fortnightly if not weekly in cities at any rate. It may mean to some firms additional clerical work but that is not to be compared with the boon it would confer upon the working classes generally. The monthly payment system leads to the running up of credit accounts and in many cases before the workman knows how he stands he is into a heap of debt. It works hardship to more than the working men's families themselves, for the grocer, butcher and baker generally look for the payment of their bills on the Saturday

night. Many firms already pay their employees weekly and others would no doubt follow suit if they realized that these sums, small individually but large in the aggregate, were let loose for circulation, thus extending to a further class of wage earners the benefit which the inauguration of such a system would work to those more directly concerned.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Trades and Labor Congress endorsing the new Independent Labor Party:

1. That this Congress endorse the idea of general representation of labor in parliament and to the local legislatures for the direct purpose of conserving the interests of the working people of this country.

2. That such action as may be necessary to attain this object shall be independent of this Congress.

3. That the platform of principles of this Congress be recommended to be adopted by those engaged in this independent effort.

4. That immediately upon the adjournment of this Congress the provincial executives of this Congress take the preliminary steps to summon a convention of the trade unions of their respective provinces, and those in sympathy with organized labor, for the purpose of forming the necessary association to carry on thereafter the work of electing labor men.

Following this up, a meeting of the British Columbia party is called for the 29th inst. in Vancouver.

Arbitration has been decided upon by Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 6 in regard to the new wage scale presented to the Carriage and Wagon Makers' Association. The demands have already been presented as follows:

Blacksmiths working one year or more, \$4 per day; less than one year, \$3.50; minimum wage for finishers, \$3; finishers who help and finish, \$3.25; helpers, \$3; helpers of from two to three years' experience, \$2.50; helpers of from one to two years' experience, \$2; floormen, \$3; one apprentice to each shop and one for every five fires; woodworkers, \$4 per day; strikers and body finishers, \$4; brush hands, \$3; trimmers on heavy work, \$4; on light work, \$3.50.

Printing Pressmen's union, San Francisco, has unanimously adopted the new scale as recommended by the employing printers September 8. The wage scale went into effect September 10. The scale gave an increase of \$4 to each employee per week. It is feared that the manner of forcing the scale upon the proprietors at such short notice will work a great hardship and may cause a breaking of the amicable feeling which has existed for some time between employer and employee. The letter sent by the employing printers to the union pointed out the hardships which would result from such sudden action. They promised a raise of about \$2 a week all around, but the union would not accept the proposition. Pending the controversy the increased scale demanded by the union will be paid under protest.

The California Northwestern Railroad has granted an increase in pay and a decrease in hours to its carpenters, blacksmiths and their helpers. The carpenters' wages were increased from \$8 a day instead of \$3.25, and a decrease of from ten to nine hours. The blacksmiths and their helpers were granted an increase of twenty-five cents a day. As they work by the hour this amounts to about three cents an hour. The trainmen in the employ of the railroad, including conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen and others, have presented a petition asking for an increase of about 20 per cent. in wages for all employees.

Resolution No. 21, to endorse the union label of the Cigarmakers' International union, was reported upon favorably at the Trades and Labor Congress. Delegate W. V. Todd, the mover, said that a similar resolution had been passed for years. In support of the resolution he gave some interesting statistics showing the low wages paid before trade unions had been organized in Canada. Quoting from the Cigarmakers' Official Journal, he read: "The average daily wages for the period of 1830 were: Agricultural laborers, 50 cents; blacksmiths, \$1.22; carpenters, \$1.07; blacksmiths, \$1.22; mill operators, 88 cents; harness makers, \$1.13; laborers, 70 cents; painters, \$1.25; printers, \$1.25; ship and boat builders, \$1.14; shoemakers, \$1.06; woolen mill operatives, 94 cents." From a recent memorial he Delegate W. V. Todd, the mover, said nearly 47,000 members; had increased wages from 10 to 50 per cent., and reduced the percentage of those in the trade who died from tuberculosis from 11 in 1883 to 22 in 1905. It expends upwards of \$430,000 annually for benefits, and since its reorganization had paid out a total of \$6,845,540.

gle column line ahead, parallel to the second and third squadrons, but ahead of them. This blunder had the effect of leading the Japanese, who were observing the fleet from a long distance, to believe that the Russians were in two columns.

Admiral Togo, when thus informed, decided to pass in front of the Russian fleet from starboard to port in order to attack the weaker vessels of the second and third squadrons; but no sooner had the Russian admiral changed the order of his fleet and resumed his original position at the head of the second squadron; hence when Admiral Togo with the Japanese battle fleet came upon the Russians, he found they were in single column and that it was necessary to entirely change his method of attack in order to avoid great risks. It was during the turning movement, which Admiral Togo under these circumstances found it necessary to make, that the Russians began their attack. The firing opened at 1.49 p.m., when only two of Admiral Togo's fleet, the Mikasa and the Shikishima, had completed the manoeuvre, and the ten following Japanese ships had still to change their courses. If the Russians had had the naval ability and training that the Japanese possessed, this flaw in the manoeuvre might have proved an exceedingly serious one; but, unfortunately for them, in this respect they were lacking.

Speaking of the Baltic fleet, Capt. Semenov says: "Once more we were to feel the truth of the saying that a squadron is created by long years of practice at sea in time of peace and that a collection of ships of various types hastily got together, which have only learned to sail together on the way

to the scene of battle, is no squadron, but merely a chance assemblage of vessels." After the line had been opened between the combatants, Capt. Semenov was struck by the fact that the four-foot shells of the Japanese invariably burst on hitting the water, but the moment they obtained the range, that the effect of their fire was terrific. A young lieutenant came up and asked him if this recalled his previous experience of August 10, at which time the Czarevitch was hit thirteen times by heavy shells in the course of several hours' fighting. In order to keep up the courage of the enquirer, Capt. Semenov said "yes," but his real opinion was that he had never seen or imagined such accuracy in fire, the shells coming one after another without interruption, and hitting frequently that he could not count the number of hits. The force of the explosion was so great that it seemed to him that mines were exploding under the deck or against the ship's side.

On the other hand, examining with his glass the twelve ships of the enemy which were steaming in a parallel line at a distance of about twenty cables, he could not discover that any of them had been struck. Around him was destruction, the decks were ablaze and there were heavy seas of smoke. Behind was the Alexander and the Borodino, also wrapped in flames and smoke while the Japanese vessels, after an hour's fighting, were exactly as they were before, no fires, no lists, no broken bridges, just as though they were firing in practice instead of in battle, and as though the Russian guns were merely there for the noise they made. Thanks to their superior speed, the Japanese were able to keep their line of attack circled around the Russians at will, and at 3.20 p.m., about an hour and a half from the time the first gun was fired, Capt. Semenov was obliged to record in his notebook that the battle was lost.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky was wounded in his back head and leg, and shortly after 5 o'clock was put on board the Baidy, which came alongside, subsequently being transferred to the Biedovy. He was lowered into the torpedo boat in an almost unconscious state, just rousing himself sufficiently as he was leaving to transfer the command to Admiral Nebogoff and to give instructions in brief order of battle, try to make Vladivostok, and follow the course of N. E. 23 deg. Having given these instructions, he lapsed into unconsciousness.

This statement from a competent Russian authority proves conclusively that the result of the battle was due to the greatly superior merit of the Japanese. Their ships could sail much faster than those of the Russians, which enabled them to manoeuvre greatly to their advantage, while the fire maintained by the Japanese guns in quickness and accuracy was incomparably superior to the fire maintained by their opponents.

Each in His Own Tongue

The Critic.
Of poems published within the last few years, three or four have at once become popular—none of them more so than "Each in His Own Tongue," by William Hubert Caruth, professor of Germanic Languages in the University of Kansas. About this poem, Mr. Caruth has received scores of letters from all parts of the world—some protesting, others lauding. With all its radicalism, the poem seems to have special force with the Epicureans. It has been quoted entire in a sermon in Westminster Abbey; also at Yale by Dr. Eliot, when addressing the undergraduates.

A haze and the fair horizon,
The infinite, tender sky.
The ripe, rich tint of the corn-fields.
And the wild geese sailing high—
And all other things that are loved
The sign of the golden-rod—
Some of us call it Autumn
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
And all other things that are loved
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it Longing
And others call it God.

A plecter frozen on duty,
A fender straddled by her brood,
A scroacher drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the road;
And millions who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it Consecration
And others call it God.

Across the village schoolroom floor
The checkered shadows fall,
While on the benches strained and backed,
These dilettantes sit.

A President is in the rear
With freckles on his nose;
Beside him sits a pirate chief,
Who wiggles all his toes.

The Generals are scattered thick,
An Admiral is near,
A lawyer and a learned Judge
Each bank an engineer.

Then comes the curly-headed chap
God bless his little head,
His high ambition is but this:
He's "go'in to be like dad."

Oh dad, the job thus rests on you,
And failure would be sad,
Don't let the great men beat the chap
Who's "go'in to be like dad."

IN HIS OWN LINE.
"It seems to me you're a trifle familiar," said the humorist when the highwaymen held him up.

"Well," replied one of them, stuffing a handkerchief into the victim's mouth, "here's something that will be more familiar to you. It's an old gag."—Philadelphia Press.

AN IMMUNITY.
"Won't you be handicapped in Europe by your deficient knowledge of French?"

"Not at all," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "It will prevent me from being bothered in Paris by any inquiries about where I got my money."—Washington Star.

The National Association of Stationary Engineers opened its twenty-third annual convention in Philadelphia with 500 delegates, and a membership of about 20,000 engineers from all States. The association is distinct in its aims and affiliations from the International Union of Stationary Engineers and other labor organizations of the country. It not only opposes strikes, but also holds aloof from any wage questions.

How Canada Provides For Crop Moving

By A. St. L. Triggs in Bankers, Magazine, New York.

There are two features of the Canadian banking system which, more than any other, play an important part in enabling the Canadian crops to be marketed with an entire absence of that financial stress which is sometimes a characteristic element in the fall of the year in the United States. These are:

(a) The bank-note currency.

(b) The system of bank branches.

Bank-note currency in Canada forms by far the largest part of the cash handled in the course of ordinary business; indeed, for denominations of \$5 and upwards it is practically the sole currency of the country. As the issue of bank notes for smaller denominations than \$5 is forbidden by law, government legal-tender notes, to wit, silver and bronze coins for fractional parts of the dollar, form the money for small change. Gold is rarely seen, being employed only for the reserves of the banks. It is true that there are government legal-tender notes of larger denominations than the ones, twos and fours in common use, but few Canadians have ever seen them. They belong almost entirely to a special issue for use only between banks and are practically gold certificates employed in clearing-house settlements.

Regulations Relating to the Issue of Bank Notes.

At the risk of repeating what is familiar to many, some description will now be given of some of the principal provisions of the law under which bank notes are issued. This law, known as the Bank Act, is enacted by parliament for a period of ten years. At the end of this period it is either re-enacted or revised, and in this way an opportunity is given for the introduction of any improvements which the experience of the previous decade may have suggested.

Every bank is permitted to issue circulating notes for denominations of \$5 and multiples of that sum to the extent of its paid-up capital. These notes form a first lien on all the assets of the issuing bank in the event of failure, and are in addition secured by the combined guarantee of all the banks chartered under the Act, operating through a bank circulation redemption fund which is held by the government of Canada. This fund consists of a contribution from each bank of a sum equal to five per cent. of the average amount of its notes in circulation during the previous year, this average being ascertained and adjusted annually in the manner provided by the Act. The whole of the fund is called upon to redeem the notes of any failed bank which is unable within a period of two months after suspension to make other arrangements for the redemption of its notes.

The Branch Banking System.

The part played by bank branches in moving the crops and facilitating the general commerce of the country is a very important one. In the little town and grain centres which are springing up as if by magic in the Canadian West, we find branches of the powerful financial institutions of the country ready and willing, when the strain comes, to bend every energy to the task of facilitating the movement of the crops.

In addition to this branch system, and the bank-note currency are interdependent for successful working to an extent which is only to be accounted for by the fact that they have grown up together along with the country in which they are found. The branches facilitate the successful operation of the bank-note currency but provide facilities for obtaining supplies of notes at the active rural centres where the notes are actually required to pay for the crops. And not only is the issue of the notes thus facilitated, but their redemption likewise. The more complete the banking facilities in any given district of the country the less is the strain on the bank-note currency to perform the work allotted to it.

No Undue Expansion in Circulation.

It will probably be well at this point to give a brief description of the manner in which the bank-notes are withdrawn from circulation as soon as their work is done. That the Canadian banking system provides against the possibility of undue expansion in the circulation is often overlooked by writers in the United States who have obtained the credit of the Canadian banking system in other ways than by a practical acquaintance with its every-day working. They are not perhaps to be blamed for their ignorance, for the provision to this end is embodied in no law, nor is it found in any bank charter. It is purely the result of competition between the

banks for whatever profit is derivable from the issue of notes.

It is the custom of the Canadian bank in order to obtain for itself as large a share as possible of this profit to pay out at all its branches only its own notes, and to send in for redemption the notes of other banks which it may receive in the ordinary course of its business. There is thus a constant struggle in progress all over the country between the various banks, each one striving to issue as many as possible of its own notes, and all its competitors in all parts of the country returning these notes for redemption as soon as they come into their hands. This process has of late years been suspended for a short time during the height of the crop-moving season, when most of the smaller banks reach the margin of safety on this side of the legal limit, beyond which they dare not go for fear of incurring the heavy penalties for overissue prescribed by the bank act. But no sooner does the strain relax than this automatic safeguard resumes its normal function of limiting the volume of the circulating medium to the actual needs of business at the moment.

The Moving of the Crops.

We turn now to the manner in which this machinery is applied to the moving of the crops.

The greatest grain-producing district of Canada is the far inland section which forms the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The larger part of the Canadian crop finds a market abroad and has to be transported to the Atlantic seaboard. In the case of grain grown in Ontario or the Eastern provinces this is not a difficult matter for the distance is shorter and the means of communication are numerous. But between the provinces we have mentioned and the seaboard the only links of communication are one or two vast stretches of single track railroad supplemented by water communication from the head of the Great Lakes. But navigation closes in the northern waters during November, and the period between the harvesting of the crop and the close of navigation, after allowance is made for the time consumed in threshing and marketing the grain, is all too short. Hence the rush to ship which takes place in the fall of each year, and hence, too, the immense storage elevators which have sprung up at the lake ports of Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of navigation. Once these outlets are closed there is nothing but the long and expensive railroad haul to fall back upon.

Long before the movement of the crops is due the banks make arrangements to accumulate large supplies of notes at convenient points, Winnipeg being naturally the chief one, for the latter is at the head of the main lines of the grain elevators which handle most of the grain crops have their headquarters, and it is the Winnipeg branches of the banks which are most conveniently situated to replenish the tills of the country branches and to provide funds for the country storekeepers who cash the grain tickets issued by the wheat buyers. Scattered along the railroad lines in the west are the tall, wayside stations are the tall buildings of the grain elevators and here are to be found the buyers for the Winnipeg grain firms. To them the farmer brings his wheat, receives a voucher calling a grain ticket specifying the weight of the grain he has sold and the price to be paid for it. These tickets are cashed at the local banks or, if there is no bank, by the country storekeepers, arrangements for supplying the local stores for this purpose having been made by the companies in Winnipeg. Cheques are seldom used in transactions of this kind with the farming community. At this season of the year the business of a country branch bank even in very small places will be very active, and large sums are daily paid out over the counters.

The Canadian banks are specially empowered under the bank act to acquire warehouse receipts and bills of lading as collateral security, and to lend money to wholesale shippers, or purchasers of, or dealers in agricultural products upon the security of such products. So the banks readily make advances to the grain dealers on the security of the grain in their possession. Then when it is shipped by the wholesale dealer the advances are retired on drafts on the purchasers of the grain, or on the bills of lading attached. If the grain is to be exported the bill of lading which is in turn attached to a bill of exchange on the foreign dealer. This exchange is then purchased by the bank, the previous drafts having been retired, and forwarded to its correspondents abroad. The bank finally receives credit for the proceeds in

London or some other European centre. By this time the bank notes originally issued for the purchase of grain have come in for redemption, and the issuing bank, to obtain funds to meet its clearing-house settlements will be forced to sell sterling or New York funds, or else to import gold. As the balance of trade between Canada and the United States, most of which is finally discharged in New York, is against Canada, there is a fairly steady demand for New York funds in the financial centres and there will usually be some bank willing to buy. But as the proceeds of the grain shipments are still in Europe, the selling bank will provide cover for its drawings on New York by selling sterling or other foreign exchange in that market abroad by means of the bills of exchange which in the first place its notes were issued. If gold is imported the resulting transactions are very similar, as New York is the point from which it is usually obtained. In this connection it is interesting to note that some of the Canadian banks are among the largest dealers in foreign exchange in New York, where the credit of their bills is unexcelled. So extensive are these foreign transactions that several of the Canadian banks maintain their own offices in New York, and even in London, for the purpose of looking after their own interests at these points.

Currency Fluctuations.

We have now traced the series of transactions involved in this issue of bank notes for the purchase of grain in Canada and the final liquidation of the whole matter in New York and London. Bearing in mind what has been said as to the desirability of the vast fields of the west, it will be readily understood that tremendous fluctuations in the volume of the bank note currency take place in the course of a short period.

A study in these fluctuations is most interesting and the regularity of their yearly recurrence remarkable. The redemption of the notes issued to pay for the crops is completed in January for each year, and this month marks the lowest level of the year. There is a second slight dip during the spring and a third culminating about midsummer. For thirty years prior to 1896 the lowest point of the year had been reached regularly in May or June, but since that date it has with equal regularity been transferred to January. In 1905, however, the difference in level between January and May was very slight, the note circulation dropping to \$58,021,000 in January and to \$58,136,000 in May. January is a month usually marked by a lull in business. The holiday trade is over winter has set in steady and some of the doorkeepers are suspended for a time while the majority of business men, in both wholesale and retail trade, are taking stock. As winter wears on, business becomes much more active, and the note circulation rises for a time, to experience a slight fall in the early spring, when factories close down for repairs, the lumber camps in the woods are closed and the men discharged, and another winter comes to an end. It resumes its upward course as summer occupation begins again, navigation on the Great Lakes re-opens, and general business gets into full swing. Midsummer brings a slight falling off, as might be expected, but soon the heavier movement of farm produce begins and the note circulation at once responds. The rise is somewhat gradual at first, but as cattle buyers, cheese factories and finally grain buyers look to the banks for notes with which to pay the farmers, it increases in velocity, and the volume of the circulation mounts by leaps and bounds to reach its height at the end of October or the beginning of November, when every nerve is being strained to hurry as much as possible of the western crops to market and to the seaboard before navigation closes on the inland waterways. The period of rapid expansion covers the months of August, September, and October and probably part of November, as the exact figures are only available at the end of each month and during this period the increase in volume has ranged of late years from twenty per cent. to thirty-five per cent., according to the size of the crop to be marketed. A period of contraction even a little more rapid than the expansion now follows, and lasts until the end of the year, when the lowest level of the next year is reached. During this period of between two and three months winter has set in, sealing some of the outlets for the varied activities of the human race, and at the same time opening up others, and bringing with it that invigorating influence which renders the cooler months of the year the most active in general business.

Art of Horse Showing

Farmer and Stock Breeder.

The art of showing a horse so that he will exhibit his good points in the highest degree of perfection can only be adequately performed after years of practice. But practice alone is not enough. It is necessary to have a quick eye, in fact, the man to reach the point of view in his particular direction must be a born judge. It is often a matter of comment in the show-yard how so-and-so's horses are always brought out on the top of their form, and how conversely good animals are frequently spoilt in other studs because the art of showing them is not properly understood. It may be laid down as a primary rule, that a horse should only be shown when he is fit. How frequently do we see cases where animals of undoubtedly superior merit have been put back in the prize-list because it was their day off. There may, of course, be various reasons for this, and there is no more fertile cause than overshowing. The manner in which an expert showman will bring out a horse deserves to be recognized more as an art than a business. No two animals can be treated exactly alike, and it is this fact which gives the successful judge an opportunity of scoring over another, who may be sufficiently expert in the mechanical art, but cannot apply it in the same way. It is not merely a question of getting sufficient flesh with out too much fat, the maintenance of

the hair in a heavy horse or the condition of the legs in a light horse, but the moulting and the training are two particular points in which the adept scores so successfully.

If we take the Hackney horse as an example it may be at once assumed that a real physical defect is extremely difficult to rectify. We have known cases where physical defects being immensely improved by the art of the showman; for instance, even in the matter of shoeing a great alteration can be made in the action of the horse. The use of heavy shoes and light shoes is better understood by harness men than by any other class of exhibitor, and very frequently judges themselves are deceived insofar as they ascribe an effect to a wrong cause. While there is undoubtedly a great art in the showing of harness stock it is sometimes much more difficult to conceal the defects of action in an animal shown in hand. Some horses show themselves much better when untrammelled by harness and line, and some good judges contend that the art of showing a horse should consist in allowing the horse to show himself. Not infrequently one will witness the spectacle of a showman receiving advice from the ring-side with reference to the showing of a Hackney horse in hand, but, however capable of giving advice that important body of public opinion may be, it should not be forgotten that some horses go best at certain paces, and that pace can best be regulated by the man

who is showing. This is particularly the case in a Hackney horse, which is inclined to fight somewhat in his fore-action. To give him rope would merely accentuate this defect, and not infrequently by giving him a somewhat shorter line the action can be heightened, and the hook action greatly improved. In the case of the driving horse the exhibitor has more opportunity to show his horse than in the case of a light horse. A little back at the knee—a tuft of hair can conveniently mask what would otherwise be a defect; and in the joints, too, much can be done by an expert showman to make the most of such joints as a horse is furnished with by the skilled use of wet bandages. How often do we hear the remark passed that such and such an animal has not natural, but "made" joints, a tribute in a sense to the skill of the showman, although, of course, it does not entirely deceive good judges? Yet it cannot be reasonably taken objection to, because a man is entitled to show his horses in the best possible fashion, so long as he does not stoop to methods which are intended radically to deceive in a shady manner. It is a well-accepted maxim that fools show themselves to more advantage when run loose than when shown in hand, and a great many yearlings and young stock never quite do themselves justice at that age because their training is not quite matured.

Similarly, in the showing of hunters a full-out is of no inconsiderable service, and not the least successful of the professional showmen is to understand the pace at which his horse shows to best advantage, and in this respect it may be mentioned that relatively less attention is paid to how a horse may hack, compared with the attention devoted to him when extended.

"GOD AND THE PAGAN"—By W. A. Fraser

FATHER LACOMBE was as broad on the chest as a buffalo bull is deep. That was because of the great heart that had thumped and thumped at the ribs, and driven them far out to make room for the working. Of the same build was the great dome-shaped head, and because of that was all narrowness not therein. Broad and free was the thought and strong was the heart; therefore was the love of his people, the copper-colored Crees, great and enduring. Even the whites, they who preached from without the pale, were wont to forget all else but that Father Lacombe was human—intensely human.

So when John Bernard—the Rev. John Bernard—came to Father Lacombe with his heart's sorrow tugging at the tendrils of his brain until it was numb, it was only natural.

"Six months have gone by, Father Lacombe," he said, "and they have done nothing. No one has seen or heard of Ruth Asquith since the Blackfoot swept out from the face of the plain. It is six months today since Assiniboia was burned and Ruth carried off, and we are no nearer her rescue now than we were."

"She is alive," said the priest; "the Blackfoot do not war on women; they capture them, but do not kill them. Besides, also, I have heard a little. The birds which fly northward have sung to me that she is there."

"Now, Father Lacombe," said John, "you alone of all the whites can go far out among the people of this land; Cree or Blackfoot, you pass unharmed; and to you I have come to ask, in the name of humanity, if you will lift this load from our hearts, will find for this sister who labored as one of us for the good of these poor peoples."

Then the one paid tribute to the other. Crees stepped to one side and man spoke to man in his trouble.

Deeply the priest pondered for a little and then spoke again. "My time is not my own; I work for my Master, and I can but go where many call."

The young minister interrupted him with a pleasing gesture. "Many hearts are sad because of Ruth's fate. It is not I alone, but all who are Christians ask that of you."

Father Lacombe held up his hand as though he would stay the impetuosity of the younger man, and continued his dreamy blue eyes looking far out across the shoreless sea of buffalo meadow toward the south.

"Where many call me I go; and these poor people, the Blackfoot have been calling me in every wind that blows up from across their lodges. Some time I must go, I will go now," he added simply, still looking across the stretch of grass land.

When Father Lacombe faced about the dreamy look was gone; the blue eyes were gray—gray with the light of resolve. Two days later he was on his way to Mountain House, near the foot-hills of the Rockies with "Stony Jack" his sole companion. Jack being a Stony Indian, might also go among the Blackfoot, as the two tribes were allied, Jack believed in Father Lacombe in the main, and the Christian religion as a side issue. His code was very simple—Father Lacombe.

At Mountain House, as the priest anticipated, they found a party of Blackfoot warriors trading buffalo pelts at the Hudson's Bay Company's post. A few presents obtained for him permitted him to return with them to the Blackfoot camping grounds.

But before they started there were many Bacchanalian days. A place where for a single buffalo skin one could obtain bottled happiness enough to blot out the memory of months of cold and hunger was not to be lightly left. The skins were so easily got too; a tightly drawn cord, a twang, and with a feathered arrow on the side of the bow, the carrier of the skin lying there in the dust—that was all. Only sometimes, when the buffalo were scarce and ammunition plenty, the guns spoke, and the killing was speedier and more murderous. They had many skins and that was the rate—a soda water bottle full of the liquid fire for one skin. It took

days to trade on that basis; also when they started out was the commissariat light, because of the liquid payments. An Indian will share his food with a hungry stranger always; with equal avidity will he share the stranger's food when he is hungry. So, at the end of two days, Father Lacombe's provisions were being carried homeward along in twenty Blackfoot stomachs. After that came the hunger, for the buffalo they had confidently expected to find had wandered afield. For three days they lived on the remembrance of that ecclesiastical meal, tracking their way to the south and east over the snow which was steadily falling.

"It is the season of the little paleface medicine man," said Man-who-dreams; because of his coming with the forked tongue have the buffalo been driven away by Manitou, who is angry."

Man-who-dreams was a great medicine man among the Blackfoot; so the braves listened with grunted approval. He had told them that the buffalo could be plentiful where they were then, and now no buffalo were to be seen. Surely Manitou was angry with them—angry because they had taken among them the prophet of the pale-faces' God.

On the fourth day one of two things was destined to happen, though the priest did not know it—either the buffalo would be encountered or Father Lacombe's mission would cease on that day. Half of the fourth day the outfit dragged slowly its snail-like course over the white bosom of the sky-kissed plain. Eagerly the hunger-strained eyes scanned the ever rising horizon for the cluster of little brown specks, for the herd of buffalo their medicine man had promised them.

"Manitou is surely angry," Man-who-dreams said, as he "spelled" with nothing but the forked tongue. "The paleface we have taken to tell us of a false God. If we destroy him the buffalo will come."

Then Father Lacombe knew, for this was said openly, so that he might hear.

Perhaps it was the prayer, perhaps it was only chance; but away on the distant saow line there appeared a little jagged edge—an edge that vibrated like dried grass stirred by the wind. "My Master has not forgotten me," murmured the priest, and he pointed toward the spot that was now a little darker.

Then the mad racing and spitting of bullets into the black mass, the muzzle-loading of the Indians, the howling while they galloped. That was their primitive breech-loader; they carried the "trade balls" in their mouths, and rammed them home on top of the powder without wad or paper. And the blazing powder so close that it singed the brown curled hair, and the twanging of bow strings, and the rounded brown hummocks that meant a buffalo about for the squares to skin, and off that the feasting, and the softening of hearts, and respite for the priest.

And the Master remembered Father Lacombe still a little angry, or was it only chance that Three Bulls cut an artery in his leg with his hunting knife? Chance or the other, the life was going fast out with the red blood spouting and crimsoning the white snow; going out so fast that Three Bulls' friends were already clamoring for him to divide his worldly goods among them before it was too late. Surely his lodge in the Happy Hunting Ground was standing wide open to receive him!

Man-who-dreams could arrange matters with Manitou, but he could not stem that crimson tide. Father Lacombe's surgical knowledge was great—almost as great as his spirit. Through their bodies I reach their souls," he had often said of his people; and now he bled Three Bulls back from the foot-hills of the Happy Hunting Ground and made him whole again—closed the little leak in the dike. And because of this chance were the blue eyes more hopeful, and many thorns withdrawn from his crown.

"Ugh! the paleface medicine man is good," grunted Three Bulls stoically.

When they came to the banks of the Bow River, where the smoke-smanned Buffalo skin tepees of the Blackfoot nestled their pyramidal shapes in hundreds on the russet earth—for the snow had not traveled on so far south yet—Father Lacombe tarried for many days. He said that Ruth Asquith was not there. While he labored hopelessly, bravely,

for some spiritual awakening among the Indians, he was ever listening, watching face news, the white captive. At every turn he was thwarted by Man-who-dreams. He knew what Stony Jack said was true; that Man-who-dreams only waited a chance to discredit him and have him driven forth or tied to the stake. But that made no real difference to Father Lacombe; all his life he had been that way; it made his work more difficult, that was all.

Then, when the moon was full, the crash came. The devilry that Man-who-dreams had been hatching sprang into life. The moon was still child, the laggard winter's sun in the dull gray when Man-who-dreams mounted his powerful blue-roan and started on his crusade. Round and round the camp swung the medicine man in all his barbaric plumage his deep bull throat sending forth in bellowing tones the summing up of doom and hear the paleface prophet speak of Manitou. The blue-roan swayed and rocked in and out among the tepees, his saucer-wide hoofs pounding in the hollow—sounding turf until it echoed like the roll of drums.

Roused from their morning slumbers, tall gaunt Indians streamed from their lodges, their blanket coats lapping at the prize wind like the tongues of thirsty dogs beating the running water. Squaws and children and dogs all hurried to gather in front of the tepee wherein stood the paleface. Next to the running of the buffalo, the bawling of the paleface priest would be glorious sport.

When they had gathered the blue-roan was lead away; Man-who-dreams strode forth from among the braves, and stood tall, majestic, an imposing, sinister figure. When Father Lacombe came from his lodge Man-who-dreams addressed him with savage courtesy. "Will the paleface priest speak first of Manitou; or shall Man-who-dreams speak to his brothers, and after the paleface has heard, will he answer?"

Wondering what trap the other had laid for him, Father Lacombe expressed his willingness to listen to the words of wisdom that might fall from the lips of Blackfoot.

Drawing himself up to his full height so that he towered above the tallest of the Indians, the medicine man began his address.

"Brothers, warriors, Blackfoot, ye who have driven the Crees from the face of the buffalo plains until they cower and hide among the trees beyond the waters of the Red Deer, have ye now come to sit at the feet of this paleface prophet who speaks with the forked tongue—the who is the friend of your enemies, the Crees, who come in the night and steal your horses? He says Manitou has sent him here—the paleface God, the Great Spirit."

He turned fiercely toward Father Lacombe, his black eyes flashing with fanatic fury, and asked: "Have you seen the Great Spirit? Did your God speak to you and tell you to come here? Were you with the Great Spirit, or did the Great Spirit come to earth and speak to you?"

The priest remained silent, and Man-who-dreams turned again to his warriors.

"See, the forked tongue is still. He cannot answer these simple questions. We know that all the palefaces are liars, that their tongues are forked, that their life is sin, the sin from which our women suffer; that they have brought no good to us; that their guns, which speak loud, are for destruction; and their firewater destroys our bodies, and makes our hearts bad."

"Is it their Manitou that teaches them this—gives them strength to take many lives with their lead-spending guns and make the firewater, which turns us to beasts? Is it their Great Spirit who teaches them to sin with our women until our hearts call for revenge? And the paleface prophet who is sent here by their Manitou will teach us these things. Will my brothers learn to worship this spirit, who is the spirit of the paleface?"

"Listen, Blackfoot brave, and Man-who-dreams will tell you of the chief of the Kootenay, White Eagle."

Then he turned and spoke to him with a forked tongue until he forgot the Great Spirit of his forefathers; forgot the Manitou of the Indians and became even as a paleface. When he died he journeyed over the trail which leads to the Happy Hunting Ground. Soon he came

to where the trail forked, and he stopped to consider which was the path to the paleface hunting ground. He saw his white brethren going to the right; he followed that trail. When he came to the gates—for it was closed in with a great stockade, like the company's fort—the gate opened and he stepped in. The pale-faces were playing on the fiddles and dancing and singing, all together, men and women, and drinking the firewater, and doing even as you great. And beyond was their Great Spirit, their Manitou, sitting on a seat that was of gold, even the yellow iron that they dug up out of the river sands.

"The great chief stood there, and no paleface said to him, 'Come here, brother, and eat; and his heart was sad, for he saw none of his own people—all the furies of white. Then he stepped in among them; and one white warrior asked him why he came there—one red man among all those that were white. He answered, 'I am your brother, and the prophet of your Manitou was sent to bring me here.'"

"Then they laughed, and made to drive him forth with curses; even as you have been driven from the company's fort when your skins were all gone. 'Oh, Manitou, he cried, 'pity me! When I was among mine own people the medicine man you sent made me give up the Great Spirit of my tribe, and I worshipped you.'"

"Then the God of the pale-faces spoke in anger. 'Some one has spoken to you with a forked tongue. I sent no one to you people. They have their Happy Hunting Ground and their own Great Spirit; the paleface people are my people.'"

"Then they drove him forth in anger, and he stood again where the trail forks. He turned to the left, and journeyed along until the smell of the sweet grass and the sage smote upon his nostrils, and he knew that he was coming to the Happy Hunting Ground of his own people, the Indians."

"Like the noise of the great birds that make the thunder, was the sound of the hoofs of the buffalo, that were even as the sands in the river, as the spirits in the Happy Hunting Ground ran them in the chase. When he had come a little way into the plain which is the Happy Hunting Ground he saw the buffalo plentiful as the leaves of the trees, and the braves were riding horses faster than the grey-winged birds which whirl over our heads when the summer fades. The bows were of wood, that gleamed even as the gold of the pale-face, and the arrows were darts of fire. The braves pointed them at the buffalo, and they dropped as they ran. Like the passing of the hand through the air, it was so quickly done, the knife stripped the hide from the meat. The meat needed no cooking, but melted in the mouth like honey."

"But no one spoke to the Kootenay chief, nor said, 'Come and eat, brother,' and he was hungry. Then he spoke to one he knew who had been of his own tribe."

"The brave said, 'who are you?'"

"I am White Eagle, chief of the Kootenay," he answered.

"Then why do you come here? White Eagle has listened to the pale-face medicine man, and must go to their Happy Hunting Ground."

"And he who had been a chief, the chief of a tribe whose children are as plentiful as the birds of the air, stood alone on the outside of the Happy Hunting Ground like a hungry wolf hovering near a camp that is filled with fresh meat. Then he fell down on his face, and cried to the great spirit: 'Father, I am of your people. The false prophet has led me with lies, and I did not know.'"

"The heart of the Great Spirit, which is good, went out a little toward this desolate man, for he had been a great warrior, and he said: 'I will give you life again. You may go back to your people, the Kootenay; and if you live as your forefathers have lived, who will be your again, your lodge will be prepared here.'"

"Now brothers, continued Man-who-dreams, 'the chief of the Kootenay lives among his people beyond the snow-covered hills, and he has driven the paleface prophet forth from the lodges of his tribe. Will you be like him, and listen to the voice of the paleface who

says that God has sent him there, and stand like hungry wolves on the outside of the Happy Hunting Ground when the Great Spirit calls you away?'"

When the impassioned voice of the speaker, sonorous as the cadence of a carnel, died away, there was a moment's silence, so great that the whispering of the wind as it played in and out among the tall grasses about the camp could be heard. Then a murmuring sound of approving grunts issued from their deep throats, as this Seneca of the Blackfoot stepped to one side to make room for Father Lacombe to answer.

"The mighty heart of the good priest faltered for once in its many years of striving. Never before had he heard such eloquence—never met an Indian whose power of graphic description was so great. The Happy Hunting Ground and the white man's heaven were living pictures. The language and the gestures of this high priest of paganism had brought the whole scene so close to the understanding of the simple-minded savages that anything Father Lacombe could say now would be cruel and visionary. 'I hardly pray,' he said, 'God, my Master, help me now! This is the hour of my trial. Help me, my Master.'"

A still small voice seemed to whisper, 'Wait; have patience yet a little.'"

He stepped forward and facing the throng of dark-browed listeners and making the triumphant eye of Man-who-dreams with a calm steady look said: 'I cannot answer now. Your words of eloquence require much pondering over. In two weeks I will prepare my answer.'"

A derisive shout of triumph went up from the disciples of Man-who-dreams. "The forked tongue is still; now the lying mouth is closed," was heard on one side; and in the hour of his defeat Father Lacombe went sadly back into the lodge the chief had set apart for his use. That night Stony Jack disappeared, and also the pony the priest had bought for him when they started out on their journey.

Day after day the priest suffered a humiliating persecution; the squaws spat at him, and the boys stoned him; very dogs of the camp snarled at him and snapped at his heels as he passed—snarled and snapped and moaned, for even a dog was better than a false prophet, this false guide, who had sought to lead them away from the Happy Hunting Ground. "Even the Stony, who had listened to his voice before, has left him—has slunk away to a cot from a dry-picked skeleton," said the disciples of Man-who-dreams. He was given the entrails of the buffalo for food—for why did he linger among them?

Day after day great heart kept the face smooth and untroubled; day after day the deep, sweet voice called to his Master for strength to bear it all. On the night of the eleventh day Father Lacombe's cause, which was plectored to his lodge there on the outer rim of the camp, he neighed joyfully. The priest threw his robes over a blazing camp fire and stole out into the darkness. After a little he returned. In the morning, before the sun had yet roused the sleepy Indians, he mounted his pony and galloped in and out among the tepees, as Man-who-dreams had on that day.

Strong and clear was the voice of the priest calling: "Hi! hi! Ho-o-o, brothers! Come forth and hear the answer I have prepared for Man-who-dreams!"

"At last the little priest has loosed his forked tongue," sneered Man-who-dreams.

Lazily the Indians turned out from their tepees, cursing the white priest for disturbing them; and many a grim resolve was made in the discomfort of the cold morning—resolves that boded ill for Father Lacombe if his answer was not a good one. When the Indians had all gathered in front of his lodge, Father Lacombe spoke:

"Brothers, you who are children of my Master, you have heard my medicine man tell how White Eagle, chief of the Kootenay, died and went to the Happy Hunting Ground. If that is true, I have no answer to make. If it is not true, then he speaks with a forked tongue. He is a liar, and has deceived you."

As these words dropped from his lips there was a rustle at the opening to his lodge, and three Indians stepped forth.

The first one was Stony Jack; the other two, who could be seen by their dress and mode of wearing their hair, were from the land of the Kootenay. Father Lacombe, with true theatrical genius, professed to be surprised.

"Who are you? Where do you come from?" he asked.

"The one who wore the eagle feathers of a minor chief spoke and said: 'We are from the Kootenay. I am son of the great chief, and this is his nephew.'"

Father Lacombe turned to the astonished Indians. "The Great Spirit has sent these men here. Now we shall have confirmation of what Man-who-dreams has told you."

"How long since your father died and went to the Happy Hunting Ground?" he asked of the Kootenay chief.

A smile parted the thin lips of the Indian as he answered: "My father did not die; he did not go to the Happy Hunting Ground; he has been with us always."

"What the chief says is true," answered the other Indian, when Father Lacombe questioned him. "His father, run the chief, has been with us always." Then Father Lacombe preached to those Blackfoot as he had never preached before. Great as had been the eloquence of Man-who-dreams, it was not more powerful than the impassioned utterances of the priest, who had lain two days sore at heart.

"If my Master had sent me among you," he asked, "why have I come? Why have I given up the luxury of a comfortable home, where there is warmth and plenty to eat and to drink, and friends and brothers and sisters, and father and mother and people who worship the same God that I do? For what have I given all these up? Is it to share your cold and your hunger, to be abused even as one of your dogs? Is it for this—to lie on the ground? Is it better than the other life—the life among my friends? If my Master, God, who is the Great Spirit, had not sent me, should I be here? It is because He loves you that He has sent me."

For twenty years Father Lacombe had studied the alphabet which is in the face of the red man, and when, exhausted by the vehemence of his eloquence, he ceased to speak, he read that which was solace to his tired heart. An Indian would demand truth, even of the gods, and their medicine man had lied to them. Not that they flocked to Father Lacombe's standard; but he had run the gauntlet, and now they took him as a friend, as their enemies, the Crees, had done.

The first fruits of his conquest came to him that night, when Crowfoot's brother, whose life he had saved, lifted the flap of his tepee and stood beside the fire.

"The white medicine man seeks for the pale-face captives. She is with Old Sun, and they are camped on the Battle River. If the father wishes, one of my braves will show the trail."

It was four days to Battle River, and on the fifth night Father Lacombe sat in Old Sun's lodge.

He did not speak of Ruth to the chief; it was best not. If she was there he would see her next day. Just before he said his prayers the priest stood outside the tepee and looked up to the sky. The stars had gone out—blotted out by the gray of a winter's night. The snow was falling softly, silently; a great peace had settled down over the earth, as the shroud was spread over its dead body. Yes, peace; but within a stone's throw hid four hundred Cree warriors, with their horses, waiting—waiting for the Blackfoot to sleep.

The priest folded his cassock and made a pillow of it. Just across the fire slept Old Sun and his squaw, as usual. Father Lacombe, that he had been sleeping but a minute when he was awakened by something. A dog was smelling about the fire. He saw Old Sun raise on his elbow, and heard him hiss: "A Cree dog! A Cree dog! We are betrayed! Hi-hi! his shrill voice rang out. 'Up, braves, the Crees are here!'"

There was an answering yell of defiance from the sides of the great camp—the Cree warcry; but not a rifle spoke yet. They were waiting for the Blackfoot to get on their feet, so that their bullets might find a better target. With savage cunning they knew that shooting at men lying down and in the dark is waste of ammunition. In his

frenzy Old Sun reached over and grabbed the priest by the scalp, dragging him out after him as he brandished his gun, and yelled defiance to the Crees. Then a volley rang out from the guns, and a shower of arrows came hurtling among the tepees.

It was an unequal fight, fifty against four hundred; but they stood them off all night. The Blackfoot were camped on a poplar bluff, which gave them some protection. On their flank was the frozen face of Battle River, so the enemy had to attack them from the open plain which ran up to the bluff. The Crees, being wood-dwellers, had not much heart for fighting in the open while their enemy was under cover; so this prolonged the uneven combat.

Just before daylight, Stony Jack came rushing up to Father Lacombe, and said: "Come quick, father! I have found her, but I am afraid she is dying."

The priest followed his guide among the trees, and into a darkened tepee. As he entered, he stepped on something round and slipped, it glided from under, beneath him, bringing him to his knees. His hand touched the something; it was sweet, a mass of soft, silky hair passed through his fingers.

"My God," he cried, "it is she! At last I have found her, and she is dead. Oh, Father, grant that it be not so! I must have a light," he said to Stony Jack.

"If the white father makes a light, the tepee will become a bright mark for all the guns of the Crees. But Jack will arrange something. And gathering up some of the blankets that were still lying in the lodge he circled them about the head of the wounded girl, while the priest struck a match within. "It is she," he said; "and God is good, for she still lives."

Intermittently the battle was raging on the outside, and at daylight, when he had done all he could for the wounded girl, he went out on a mission of peace. Tying his handkerchief to a small stick, he marched straight past the lines of the Blackfoot, paying no attention to bullets and arrows, till he came to the top of a hillock, from which his voice could reach the Crees. Holding his flag of peace high up, he called with his deep, strong voice: "Ho, brothers! Why do you shed blood? Why do you make your children fatherless, and your mothers to weep for the braves who will not return again to their lodges? Ho, my children! It is I, your friend, Father Lacombe, who asks you to go away in peace."

For an instant the Crees hesitated; but blood had been shed; many of their number lay dead and dying. And were not a Blackfoot caught there in a trap of buffalo meat and the river, like a herd of buffalo about to be slaughtered? Silently the priest stood, beseeching his master again to help him and to avert the slaughter.

Meanwhile a dark body had been moving up over the white expanse of snow; but the fighting warriors, occupied with the battle, had not noticed it. Suddenly with demonic yells it swept down on their flank. It was a party of Blackfoot hunters who had been attracted by the firing. From every side the hunt war had blazed forth with increased fury. A ballist struck, seeing his master fall, rushed out and carried him bodily back into the shelter of the trees. Soon he revived, for the wound was not a serious one.

There was fighting all that day, for the two parties of Blackfoot had united, and together they held the Crees in check. That night the Crees silently crossed the frozen river and got away. Much horse stealing and little fighting was more in their line.

When the Blackfoot got back to Crowfoot's camp Old Sun told how Father Lacombe had gone out where the bullets were thick and tried to get their enemy to retire. "The paleface medicine man is a warrior," said Old Crowfoot. "What present does the little warrior ask, for Crowfoot's heart is glad?"

"Only a woman!" said the chief, when Father Lacombe asked for Ruth Asquith. "Only a woman, when I could have given a horse? And could bring Crowfoot a pair of blankets when you come back, you say? Surely the little priest is not as wise as he is brave." But it was that way nevertheless.

SOME SIMPLE THINGS THE ADAMANESE CAN'T DO

Andamanese even the rudiments of husbandry. Indeed, to give him instruction of any sort is a well nigh hopeless task. A little mental training either breaks him down, or he naturally possesses, or he tries of it more easily than a white child at its first alphabet lesson.

The Andamanese are a people with almost no music in their souls. They cannot repeat or catch air. Their only musical instrument (if such it can be called), is a rude sounding board shaped somewhat like a crusader's shield, which the player strikes with his foot whenever he feels so inclined.

The songs are about sport, adventure, travel. A song of love, of children, of any poetic object, has never been composed by the Andamanese man. Every man is his own song composer. Here are two typical songs:

"Main Poru saw a big turtle in the water, and hit him in the eye." Poru laughed when he hit him in the eye. Chorus: "I am cutting the underpart of a canoe's prow. I am cutting a canoe. Chorus: 'I am cutting a canoe.'"

The Andamanese song is doubtless the queerest song in the world. It is a mere statement of fact or facts; it is absolutely free of the faintest trace of sentiment. Other savage people have songs that tell of their day's work and its incidents, but sentiment, or color, is always interwoven by the singer at some stage. Not so with the Andamanese song.

Beds of Ashes and Sand

The people have never bothered their heads over trading. They never will, judging from the futile attempts of the English to get them interested in trade. The only time they draw on the wonderful resources of their islands is when they are in need of the necessities; only then do they make bows and arrows, and fashion canoes, spears and rude domestic utensils of wood and wove materials.

In the jungles the pig is found in

great numbers—a diminutive animal about twenty inches high at the shoulders and twice as long. The native is exceedingly fond of the pig as a food, but it has never occurred to him to domesticate it. A domestic animal was a thing undreamed of in the islands until the English arrived with their dogs.

What sleeping place could be more primitive than the bed of wood ashes of the Jarawa tribe, or of leaves of other tribes? Sand holes serve as beds for other Andamanese. The most advanced type of bed is found among the Jarawas, who sleep on raised platforms of split bamboo.

The simplest form of dwelling is a sloping framework of thin branches. This is raised about four feet at the upper edge, and covers a ground space about six feet square. Palm leaves make the roof weather proof, but the sides and front are exposed. The furnishings are palm leaves strewn on the ground. A more pretentious sort of hut is made of split bamboo, and is decorated with a big beehive. Pig skulls decorate it.

Dresses of Leaves and Mud

Surprisingly simple is the Andamanese dress. When a woman wants a new toilet she pulls a leaf from a friendly branch, and attaches it to a bark girdle clasped about her hips. Then she strings a new necklace of beads or shells, fastens it about her throat, and is arrayed according to the custom of her foremothers. There is no worrying over keeping up with the fashions in the Andaman Islands.

The dress problem of the man, as in the case with most simple everywhere else, is still more simple. Sometimes he sports a necklace, sometimes a breech cloth of red cotton, but more often he goes about with a body innocent of the least vestige of covering.

Of course, the woman has a best dress, or she wouldn't be a daughter of the First Woman. It is of mud. She puts it on when receiving visitors. An ochreous clay is used, and all of the

body, except the eyes, nose and lips, is daubed with it. The babies are dressed up in like manner; mothers the world over always want their offspring to appear to best advantage before strangers. To describe the different patterns of these mud dresses would prove too long a task. Sufficient to say, they are varied as the designs in an Occidental woman's fashion book.

The Andamanese dandy also picturesquely smears himself in mud.

Human Bones as Souvenirs

The treasured ornaments of both men and women are the bones of departed relatives. After a body has been buried in a shallow grave or been on a platform in some tree for a number of months, the bones are made into souvenirs and distributed. The skull is retained by widow, widower, or nearest relative, and the jaw may be. Its place is round the neck and on the back between the shoulders.

When his fellows want to honor an Andamanese after death, they sew the body up in a bundle and place it on a tree platform, fasten wreaths of cane about the encampment, and then desert the place for the mourning period of three months. A baby is buried underneath the floor of its parents' hut.

No marriage ceremony could be simpler than that followed by the Andamanese. Immediately that it comes to the knowledge of the elders of a sept—a communal subdivision of the tribe—that a young couple are anxious to marry, the blushing bride is carried to a new hut and made to sit down therein. The bashful groom, in the meantime, runs into the jungle, but, somehow, is always overtaken before he has gone far, and, after a pretense at struggling against his fate, is taken to sit in the bride's lap, and that's all.

Right here, let this much be said in favor of and to the credit of the Andamanese. They are monogamous, and once married, they are remarkably

faithful. Divorce is hardly ever heard of, and never after a child has arrived to bless the union. And the man is distinguished among all savage men in that he does not make a dudgeon or slave of his wife, but actually gives her a helping hand with amazing frequency.

No Thought of the Morrow

Your true Andamanese does not take thought of the morrow. During the dry season a large part of the archipelago suffers from scarcity of water, rivers and streams running dry throughout their length. The natives know this full well, but when starting on journeys into the dry country they no more think of taking along enough water to see them through than the average American dreams of sitting on the thyme of England. It is the same when they go to sea on fishing expeditions. As a result, there is no aboriginal inhabitant of the Andamans who has not experienced the pangs of thirst at various times. When a fishing party's scanty supply of water runs out, the members endeavor to relieve their thirst by pouring water over their heads and, sometimes, by drinking salt water. Their utter childishness in this regard is fully revealed in their lack of forethought in even the most obvious things.

All of the tribe are bad fighters, but all, except one, take no precautions of any sort when faced by an enemy. Sentries, works, armor, even the simplest ruses, are not employed by them. About the only gumption that they display in war is

Great West Permanent Loan & Savings Co. OF WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Branch Office, No. 4 View Street, Victoria B. C.

Telephone 1055

Incorporated under the Revised Statutes of Manitoba

Authorized Capital,
\$7,500,000

Report of the Third Annual Meeting of The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

The third annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the head office of the company, Bank of British North America Building, 436 Main street Winnipeg, Man., on Wednesday, the seventh day of March, 1906, at 4 p.m.

Among those present were:
N. Bawlf, Esq., President Northern Elevator Co., Director Bank of Toronto, etc.; E. F. Hutchings, Esq., President The Great West Saddlery Co.; Major Stewart Mulvey, Sec.-Treas. Winnipeg School Board; E. D. Martin, Esq., President Martin, Bole & Wynne Drug Co.; J. Stuart, Esq., President Stuart Electric Co.; W. T. Alexander, Esq., President The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.; E. S. Popham, Esq., M.D., Vice-President The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.; Director The Standard Trusts Co.; J. Obed Smith, Esq., Immigration Commissioner; Robert Magness, Esq., Inspector of Weights and Measures; R. G. Affleck, Esq., barrister-at-law; Fred Steele, Esq., Managing Director Steele Bros. Investment, Ltd.; F. H. Alexander, Esq., Secretary The Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.; E. L. Taylor, Esq., barrister-at-law; J. E. Malhot, Esq., Selkirk, Man.; O. Nelson, Esq., Wm. Fulkerson, Esq., Wm. McLeish, Esq., L. B. Willan, Esq., R. Cunningham, Esq., J. B. Johnson, Esq., and others.

The President, W. T. Alexander, having taken the chair, the Secretary, Mr. F. H. Alexander, was appointed Secretary of the meeting. At the request of the chairman, the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, also the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, which were duly confirmed.

The Secretary then read the report of the Directors and the general statement for 1905, which are as follows:

Third Annual Report Of the Directors of the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co. for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

Your Directors have much pleasure in presenting the Third Annual Report of the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company, accompanied by the Profit and Loss Account and other financial statements for the year ending December 31, 1905, as duly certified by the auditors of the Company.

The year just ended has been the most successful in the history of the Company. In fact, the assets are now nearly double what they were at the close of our second year. This in itself, should be very gratifying to the shareholders.

The total subscribed capital at the present time is \$1,250,000.00. The assets now reach the handsome amount of \$525,786.10. This is, indeed, a very creditable showing. In fact, the Company has established a record for Canadian Loan Companies of a similar nature.

The fact that the Head Office and Directors are located in the west has been of inestimable value in securing for our Company the hearty support of the western people. The company has been instrumental in bringing outside capital in to the west, where it has been invested in gilt-edge securities, thereby benefiting the shareholders of the Company and at the same time proving a source of great convenience and satisfaction to the borrowing public of the west, inasmuch as they are not subjected to any vexatious delays, but are enabled to have their loans negotiated on the shortest possible notice.

The Company established during the past year branch offices in Halifax and Victoria, where a handsome amount of the Company's capital stock was placed. The judicious placing of our capital stock in the different provinces of Canada will ensure for our company a permanent business connection which will prove of great assistance to the Company in its future operations.

Owing to the wonderful development throughout the entire west, there has been an extraordinary demand for money. This has enabled the Company to keep its funds actively employed in the best class of productive property and at a very remunerative rate of interest.

The small amount of arrears on real estate loans due at the close of last year is a splendid evidence of the prompt payment of principal and interest.

The total amount of first mortgages now exceeds one-half million dollars. These mortgages are invariably on improved city and town property, in small average amounts, with a good margin of value, and calling for the interest and a portion of the principal each year until the loan is repaid. As a result, the borrower's debt grows less and the Company's security greater. Every loan is covered by ample insurance to guard the Company against possible loss by fire.

As the Company loans no money for speculative purposes but has all its funds employed as above outlined, it will readily be seen that its securities are the best that can be obtained. By referring to the Profit and Loss statement, you will notice that the net earnings from first mortgages on improved real estate amounted to \$31,629.48, which has enabled the Company to declare two half-yearly dividends on the fully-paid Permanent stock at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, also pay the five per cent. accrued interest on the Accumulative Permanent stock, that has been paid in full during the year, and credit the balance to the "B" Permanent stock with five per cent. interest and the withdrawable stocks "C" and "D" with the interest guaranteed on the said stock. There still remained the handsome sum of \$11,517.71, which, together with the amount to the credit of the Premium Account, was transferred to the Reserve Fund.

Your Directors desire to congratulate the shareholders and all interested in the welfare of the Company, that the Reserve Fund has attained the magnificent proportions at \$100,680.93, after a period of but three years, and thank the shareholders for their hearty co-operation in the past and feel confident that they will, in the future, do all in their power to advance the interests of the Company.

The Directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Company have performed their respective duties.

W. T. ALEXANDER,
President.
Winnipeg, Feb. 29, 1906

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

LOAN FUND AS AT DECEMBER, 31, 1905.

Real Estate Loans, First Mortgage	\$517,500.00
Interest due and accrued on Loans	501.15
Sundry Accounts due Company	244.75
Charter and License Accounts	547.50
Office Furniture and Fixtures	3,569.69
Cash in bank	3,023.53
Cash on hand	339.50
	\$525,786.10

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. T. ALEXANDER, ESQ., President and Manager.
E. S. POPHAM, ESQ., M. D., Vice-President.

J. T. GORDON, ESQ., M. P. P., Gordon, Ironside & Fares.
E. D. MARTIN, ESQ., Wholesale Druggist.

F. H. ALEXANDER, ESQ., Secretary.
JAMES STUART, ESQ., President Stuart Electric Co.
E. L. TAYLOR, ESQ., Barrister-at-Law.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

SOLICITORS:
TAYLOR & LAIDLAW.

ADVISORY BOARD

N. BAWLF, ESQ., President Northern Elevator Co.; Director Bank of Toronto.
E. F. HUTCHINGS, ESQ., President Great West Saddlery Co.
D. R. FINGWALL, ESQ., Jeweler.
D. E. SPRAGUE, ESQ., Lumber Merchant.
CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Vice-President Northern Bank; President Dominion Fish Co., Selkirk.
CAPT. J. R. WYNNE, Martin, Bole & Wynne, Drug Co.

S. A. BEDFORD, ESQ., Superintendent Experimental Farm, Brandon.
R. J. BLANCHARD, ESQ., M. D., P. J. McDERMOTT, ESQ., Merchant, Minnedosa, Man.
ROBT. MARTIN, ESQ., Wholesale Commission Merchant, Vancouver, B. C.
A. F. BANFIELD, ESQ., Carpet Merchant.
MAJOR STEWART MULVEY, Sec.-Treas. Winnipeg School Board.
JAMES G. SCOTT, ESQ., Mgr., Pacific Coast Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C.

DAVID HORN, ESQ., Chief Grain Inspector.
SAMUEL G. McINTOSH, ESQ.
ROBERT MAGNESS, ESQ., Inspector Weights and Measures.
JOHN T. SPIGERS, ESQ., Baker and Confectioner.
R. M. SIMPSON, ESQ., M. D.
HUGH ARMSTRONG, ESQ., M. P. P., Portage la Prairie, Man.
H. SANDISON, ESQ., Alderman, City of Winnipeg.
W. J. WILCOX, ESQ., Capitalist, Virden, Man.

VANCOUVER ADVISORY BOARD

GEO. I. WILSON, ESQ.,—Late Manager B. C. Packers' Association.
R. P. McLENNAN, ESQ., Wholesale Hardware Merchant.
HON. CHAS. WILSON.

JONATHAN MILLER, Postmaster.
EDWARD HEAPS, ESQ., Lumber Manufacturer.
FRANK BURNETT, ESQ., Financier.

W. J. McILLAN, ESQ., Wholesale Grocer.
JONATHAN ROGERS, ESQ., Valuator.
R. J. POTTS, ESQ., Manager, Vancouver Branch.

BANKERS—BANK OF MONTREAL.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. WILSON, SENKLER & BLOOMFIELD.

VICTORIA ADVISORY BOARD

THOMAS W. PATERSON, ESQ., M. P. P.
LAWRENCE GOODACRE, ESQ., Meat Merchant.
ANDREW GRAY, ESQ., Prop. Marine Iron Works.

O. M. JONES, ESQ., Physician and Surgeon.
THOS. SHOTBOLT, ESQ., Druggist.
CHAS. E. POOLEY, ESQ., Barrister and Solicitor.

JOS. A. SAYWARD, ESQ., Lumber Merchant.
A. W. JONES, ESQ., Financial Agent, Valuator.
GRIFFIN W. JONES, ESQ., Manager, Victoria Branch, 4 View Street.

BANKERS—CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

SOLICITORS—POOLEY LUNTON & POOLEY.

Liabilities	
Permanent Stock, A and B, and accumulations	\$332,770.25
Withdrawable Stock, C, D with accumulations	31,750.00
January 1, 1906, Dividend A	0,000.32
January 1, 1906, Dividend B	1,496.98
January 1, 1906, Dividend C	97.00
Loan Repayments	38,045.68
Amount due on uncompleted loans	10,120.00
Accounts Payable	1,390.42
Contingent Account	416.34
Reserve Fund	100,680.93
	\$525,786.10

W. T. ALEXANDER, President.
E. S. POPHAM, Vice-President.

Profit and Loss Account	
DR.—Balance of Interest due on Real Estate Loans December 31, 1904	\$ 355.75
Accumulations credited on Permanent and withdrawable Stocks	3,187.40
July 1st, 1905—Dividend "A"	6,544.51
July 1st, 1905—Dividend "B"	73.28
Jan. 1st, 1906—Dividend "C"	9,009.32
Jan. 1st, 1906—Dividend "D"	97.00
"B" Interest accrued and paid during 1905	\$13.81
Transferred to Reserve Fund	41,488.95
	\$ 61,600.72

CR.—Net earnings from First Mortgage on improved Real Estate \$31,629.48, which, with \$29,971.24, Premium on Capital Stock, amounted to	
	\$ 61,600.72

Reserve Fund	
Balance at credit of account, Dec. 31st, 1904	\$ 59,191.98
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	41,488.95
Premium on Capital Stock	\$29,971.24
Prom profits of the year	11,517.71
	\$100,680.93

Auditors' Statement
We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made a full examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the Great West Permanent Loan & Savings Company to the 31st of December, 1905, and find the same to be correct and properly set forth in the above statement.

A detailed audit of the cash receipts and disbursements with vouchers, has been made and found correct. The securities for loans, as above shown, in the hands of the Company, have been carefully scrutinized and compared with the detailed list of Mortgages and found correct.

(Signed) D. A. PENDER, C. A.
W. SIDNEY RONALD, C. A., Auditors.

Winnipeg, February 17th, 1906.

Adoption of the Report
Mr. W. T. Alexander, the President, in moving the adoption of the report said:
"It affords me much pleasure to move the adoption of the Report.

"The statements which have been laid down before you will, I am sure, be regarded as more than usually satisfactory. It is very gratifying to be able to point to a substantial advance in all branches of the Company's business. The splendid increase in the Company's earnings, as shown by the statement, is worthy of especial mention.

"Our assets have now reached the handsome sum of \$525,786.10, while our subscribed capital now amounts to \$1,250,000.00.

"It is with much satisfaction that I congratulate the shareholders that we have been able to carry the sum of \$41,488.95 to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to the very creditable sum of \$100,680.93, or a little more than 30 per cent. of our paid-up Permanent Capital.

"In referring to the Loan Department, I may say that great care and discretion has been exercised in placing our loans. Ample proof of this is shown not only by the small amount of interest arrears, \$361.15, due at the close of the year, but that we had not a single dollar of property on our hands. Considering the large amount of money we now have invested in first mortgages, this is, indeed, a very gratifying showing.

"It might be well at this point to refer briefly to the figures of last year (1904), as contrasted with those of this year (1905).

"At the close of 1904, we had loaned on first mortgages \$231,800.00, while at the close of 1905, we had \$517,500.00

on first mortgages, being an increase of \$285,700.00, or 53.90 per cent. more than double the amount we had the previous year. In 1904 the interest due and accrued on loans amounted to \$385.55, while in 1905 the amount was \$361.15. While there is a slight increase in this item, yet the percentage of interest due the Company has been materially reduced, because our investments on first mortgages for 1905 are more than double that of 1904.

"In 1904 we had \$50,600.69 in the bank, while in 1905 we had by the small sum of \$3,023.53, showing that our funds were kept actively employed during the year.

"Our reserve in 1904 amounted to \$29,971.24, while our reserve for 1905 was \$100,680.93, showing the splendid increase of \$11,488.95, which was made up as follows:

Premium on capital stock \$29,971.24
From surplus interest profits 11,517.71

"In 1904 we carried \$23,406.59 Premium to the Reserve Fund and \$8,018.18 from the Interest Profit account to the Reserve, being an increase for 1905 of \$6,564.65 for the Premium Account, and \$2,490.53 for the interest profit account.

"Our total subscribed capital at the close of 1904 was \$855,525.00, while at the present time it reaches the handsome sum of \$1,250,000.00 or an increase of \$394,475.00.

"While our Company has made phenomenal strides, our success is due to a large extent to the fact that we are a Western Company, and with our Board of Directors all western men, thoroughly conversant with conditions in the west, we have been able to share to the fullest extent in the general and widespread prosperity in the western country.

"The continued prosperity in the west will naturally be of immense benefit to our Company, as with the rapid development in the western cities and towns, there will be an ever-increasing demand for money. We are thus enabled to select the very best loans and at the same time profit by an excellent rate of interest.

"It is today generally recognized that our Western country has not only passed its experimental stage, but has rapidly developed into a rich and promising country, abounding in wonderful natural resources and with a splendid future in store for it. I feel sure that our shareholders must realize that our Company is most advantageously situated to carry on operations on a large and successful scale.

"The Company, during the past year, extended its field of operations to the Maritime Provinces, as well as opened up a branch office in Victoria, B. C. It is our intention, this year, to thoroughly establish our business in the two new Western provinces—where, no doubt, we will meet with great success. With our very thorough organization, especially in the west, our Company will be able to handle its business in the most energetic and expeditious manner.

"The condition of our Company at the close of this, our third business year, is almost unique in the annals of Canadian Loan Companies. Our Company's growth has been phenomenal in fact, our progress has been very much greater than the directors' most sanguine expectations.

"We greatly appreciate the ready response shown by the shareholders in paying up on their stock during the past year, and would ask them for a continuance of their hearty support, so that this may be a banner year in the history of the Company.

"Under these circumstances, I have no hesitation in moving the adoption of the very satisfactory Report which has been submitted to you."

Dr. E. S. Popham, Vice-President, in seconding the adoption of the report said:

"With the annual statement in your hands and with the address which the President has just delivered, very few words on my part will be necessary. In fact, I have practically nothing more to add. I will not refer to the figures, which were so thoroughly brought out in the report and the mover's address.

"There are one or two points, however, with which I would like to deal. The first is the great care exercised by the Directors in selecting all the loans that are passed by the Board.

"I would like you to fully realize this, so that you may have a proper conception as to the judicious and careful manner in which the funds placed at our disposal have been invested.

"I think the best proof of this, is the small amount of interest arrears, as shown in the report and since the 31st of December even this small amount of arrears has been practically wiped out.

"I am indeed pleased with the report which has been submitted to you. We are very pleased to report that at the end of our third year's business we have practically no interest arrears, and not one dollar of real estate on our hands. This is a splendid evidence of the great precaution that has been exercised by the Directors in the selection of loans.

"Another feature of this report which I would like to draw your attention to is the class of buildings on which we loan your money. Fully 90 per cent. of the houses upon which we loan, are fully modern in every respect.

"The company, being purely western, is in a position to give higher dividends to its stockholders than Eastern companies. The Company has established a record for Canadian loan companies of a similar nature.

CHARACTER OF SECURITY

The funds of the Company are loaned only upon first mortgages on improved city and town property, in small average amounts, and upon ample margin of value, and under a system whereby a portion of the principal is repayable yearly.

Subscribed Permanent Capital Sept. 1st, 1906,
\$1,750,000.00
Paid-Up Capital Sept. 1st, 1906, about
\$800,000.00.
Head Office, Bank of British North America Building, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

"I have been on the Board of Directors since the organization of the Company, and I must say that not even on one occasion, if one Director has shown any disinclination whatever to pass a certain loan, have the other Directors insisted on passing the loan, but in every case, have declined the loan in deference to the opinion of the dissenting Director. The amount loaned never exceeds 50 per cent. of the cash value of the property.

"The shareholders may rest assured that their money is absolutely safe, and that the dividends on their investments will continue to be highly satisfactory.

"Our shareholders have capital security as there is no better security known than first mortgages, judiciously selected on improved real estate.

"The Auditor's Report is an exhaustive one. The auditors have made a thorough audit of the Company's books and the officers of the Company were most willing to furnish the auditors with all the necessary information to make a very thorough audit.

"I have therefore, much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report."

Mr. N. Bawlf, in support of the motion, said:
"It is very gratifying, indeed, to have such a splendid report submitted to us. In fact, it has been a most pleasant surprise to us all.

"By referring to the report, I notice that we have not a single dollar of real estate on our hands, and practically no interest in arrears. This is a state of affairs that should be much appreciated by the shareholders, considering the fact that we have a very large amount of money loaned on first mortgages.

"I do not know of any other company, and I am connected with a great many, that has made such a splendid showing, and that is in a more healthy condition. This is a splendid evidence of the fact that the directors and officials in looking after the interests of the shareholders. The dividends to the shareholders have been most satisfactory, and in fact I have no hesitation in saying that I do not know of any other company that has made such splendid progress in the last three years."

Mr. E. P. Hutchings said:
"Along with the others, I would like to say that I am very pleased with the excellent report."

"In fact, I am proud of the 'Great West' institutions, and I think I hold stock in most of them, and I would like to see them all prosper. The time has come when we ought to have more home institutions and thereby keep our money circulating in the west. If this policy is inaugurated and generally adhered to, it will greatly assist in the rapid development of our Western country."

After several items in the report had been discussed at length, the motion was put and unanimously carried.

It was moved by Mr. N. Bawlf and seconded by Mr. J. Obed Smith, that the management be instructed to have the report printed and distributed among the shareholders for their general information.

It was moved by Mr. N. Bawlf and seconded by E. F. Hutchings, that the retiring auditors, Messrs. D. A. Pender and W. S. Ronald, be reappointed auditors for the ensuing year.—Carried.

In moving a vote of thanks to the Directors and Officers, Mr. E. P. Hutchings said:

"I beg to move that the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the Directors and Officers of the Company for their careful attention to the interests of the Company during the past year."

In seconding the motion, Mr. N. Bawlf said:

"It affords me great pleasure in seconding the motion and in doing so I might say that the stockholders should be all well satisfied. While the Company is well organized and is in a most prosperous condition, yet, in order that we may maintain our splendid record, it will be absolutely necessary for the Directors to put forth every possible effort. The management, Mr. W. T. Alexander, is to be congratulated for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the Company's affairs. In fact, there is no other young man in the city who has made such a success of a financial institution. The Directors are also to be congratulated for the valuable services rendered to the Company during the past year.—Carried.

Mr. James Stuart, replying to the vote of thanks said:

"I rise to respond to the resolution just carried. For the Directors and for myself, I appreciate the remarks of Mr. Bawlf regarding the services rendered by the Directors. While the Directors are, in a manner, secondary to the manager, yet they govern the placing of your money. In the matter referred to, Dr. Popham gave you some idea of the harmony existing in the Board. If any one Director hesitates about passing a loan on any property, I have always been pleased to see that the other members of the Board, in deference to that member, have decided as he wills. This is, I consider, the most pleasing feature of the Board's work. I am sure we are all pleased to know that the shareholders appreciate the services of the Directors. We are all busy men and can make use of our time, but the time must be given. I have never been so much regular attendance by the Directors. I am very thankful to the shareholders for their appreciation."

Mr. E. D. Martin then addressed the shareholders as follows:

"It always is and always ought to be a matter of great satisfaction to any man who has taken any work to do, to feel that it has been satisfactorily carried out. And any man who accepts the position of a director of any company of this kind must always find pleasure and satisfaction in the appreciation of his work by the shareholders. As a member of the Board, I feel deep satisfaction in the resolution that has been passed today."

Mr. E. L. Taylor, being called upon, spoke briefly regarding the Company's securities, as follows:

"All the money loaned on real estate is on first mortgages. Before any money is paid out on account of a loan, the titles are carefully examined to make sure that they are in perfect order. Every mortgage in the vault is a first claim on the land. No possible question can arise as to the security."

Mr. Bawlf then rose and said:

"I take much pleasure in moving that the retiring Board be re-elected for the ensuing year. They have amply demonstrated that they have been quite capable of looking after the interests of the shareholders in the past, and I feel confident that they can do so in the future. Therefore, I am very pleased to move their re-election."

The motion was seconded by Major Mulvey.
On motion it was unanimously carried.

The newly-elected Board was composed of the following gentlemen: W. T. Alexander, Esq., E. S. Popham, Esq., M. D., J. T. Gordon, Esq., M. P. P.; E. D. Martin, Esq., James Stuart, Esq., E. L. Taylor, Esq., and F. H. Alexander, Esq.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, Mr. W. T. Alexander was elected President, and Dr. E. S. Popham, Vice-President.

NOTICE TO THE INVESTING PUBLIC!

There is a limited amount of the Company's Preference Stock open for subscription.

This stock may be paid for in full on application or in instalments to suit purchaser.

The Company has already paid four half-yearly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. FOR THE YEAR 1905 AND THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1906, THREE HALF YEARLY DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the fully-paid Permanent Stock, which was considered entirely satisfactory

owing to the fact that the first three years are the most expensive in the history of any company.

The Company's stock is of the par value of \$100 per share and is issued at \$120 per share, being at a premium of 20 per cent. The premium is subject to increase without notice.

Any person desiring to secure a limited number of shares, apply to the branch office of the Company, 4 View Street, Victoria, B. C., Phone 1055.

This is a most favorable opportunity to secure Preference Stock in a progressive home company, with a strong Board of Directors and an experienced manager and working staff.

For Further Particulars, apply to Branch Office, No. 4, View Street, Victoria, B. C.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY ON FAVORABLE TERMS. BRING IN YOUR PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND LET US FIGURE ON THEM.

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One Cent a Word Each Issue

VICTORIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY

VICTORIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY

VICTORIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Hotel Directory

TO LET—RESIDENCES

TO LET—Furnished cottage, \$7 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates.

THE L. DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY will resume business on Monday, the first of October. Business hours from 10:30 to 3:30 p. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Sewing hands in fur business. Apply P. O. Box 140.

WANTED—Lady hand attendant with experience and reference, for out-of-town winter residence. Box 404, Colonist.

WANTED—Immediately, a useful domestic companion, help for small country home, about two miles from town; plain cooking, etc. Apply without delay to 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Young lady to assist with children, youngest 6 months, essential. Mrs. T. R. Smith, Ethelwood, 54 Cook street.

WANTED—Dressmakers for alterations. Apply at Campbell's, 48 Government street.

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework. Address Mrs. Alfred Daniels, Colquhoun, B. C.

WANTED—For Tod's Infant, a useful mother's help; assist with care of baby and housework (small cottage). Apply 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Skirt and water hands, and Improvers; also apprentices. Henry Young & Co., Dressmaking Department.

WANTED—Girl wanted for housework; for one or two servants, kept, etc. Mrs. Macfarlane, 2 Sylvia street, Johnson Bay.

WANTED—A waitress. Apply at Dominion hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—By experienced Scottish woman, position as housekeeper or assistant or would take charge of upstairs in first class hotel or boarding house. References. Address Miss Stuart, Box 310, Vancouver.

WANTED—Position as housemaid where other servants are kept. Advertiser can be highly recommended, and has long satisfactory references. Box 478, Colonist.

WANTED—Sewing; Children's fine wear, infants' layettes (hand-made), plain sewing, mending, etc. Work will be called for. Apply Box 447, Colonist.

WANTED—A position by a capable maid, in a first class hotel or boarding house, as an experienced cook only, or as housemaid only; long and satisfactory references. Apply Box 479, Colonist.

WANTED—By a lady, the position as either, resident or daily governess, in the suburbs of Victoria preferred; have had many years' experience in teaching, both at home (Old Country) and abroad; can give good testimonials. Address: Mrs. J. W. Ladysmith, C.

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WANTED—A position by a capable maid, in a first class hotel or boarding house, as an experienced cook only, or as housemaid only; long and satisfactory references. Apply Box 479, Colonist.

WANTED—By a lady, the position as either, resident or daily governess, in the suburbs of Victoria preferred; have had many years' experience in teaching, both at home (Old Country) and abroad; can give good testimonials. Address: Mrs. J. W. Ladysmith, C.

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TURKISH BATH

TURKISH BATHS and massage. Ladies and gentlemen. 210 Yates street. Phone 1425.

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—A teacher, a sensible division of Coal Creek schoolhouse. State experience and certificate held. Salary \$75 per month. Apply to Thomas Keith, Coal Creek, B. C.

TEACHER WANTED for the primary grade of the Ladysmith school. Salary \$75 per month. None without experience. In this particular grade need apply. Applications to be in the hands of the undersigned on or before August 20. John Stewart, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—A small farm, with an adjoining city limits; good cottage, stable and chicken houses, all in good shape—a bargain. Address Box 330 Colonist office.

HOTEL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—The Goldstream Hotel, near the coast, with a fine view of the bay, also live stock, etc. The house is well furnished and doing a good business. Apply to James Philp, Goldstream.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—A representative wanted in every town in Canada to sell medicine for colds, coughs, etc. No experience necessary. Canada Tailoring Co., Toronto.

AGENTS—Don't waste time on old propositions; make money! Latest invention, making ice without machinery; using our chemicals and water. Used in every household, saloons, butchers, etc. Send \$1.00 for outfit. Milwaukee Chemical Co., Dept. 1, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Agents to sell the best grown nursery stock on the coast, including Burbank's new pines, pines, pines, etc. Write for catalogue. Albany Nurseries, Albany, Ore.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Hot water heater, capacity 105 gallons per hour (almost new). Apply Storekeeper, B. Wilson Co., Ltd., Cold Storage.

FOR SALE—Elegant new furniture of six room house, will sell whole or part; also high grade Heintzman piano. Buyer can take over house if desired. Address Box 270 Colonist.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM

AMERICAN LADY wants board and room in private family, near beach. Address 452 Colonist.

FOR SALE—BOATS

FOR SALE—Naphtha launch Blanche, at the following dimensions: length, 12 feet; beam, 4 feet 6 inches; depth, 2 feet 6 inches; in first class condition. For particulars apply to R. B. Marvin & Co., 74 Wharf street.

MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—Business hours, 8 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. to 4 p. m. 171 Pandora street.

STUMP—PULLING on large or small scale. Low prices. Also house moving done cheaply. Box 501 this office.

ALASKA BAZAAR—Indian curios and souvenirs. 76 Government street, opposite Spencer's.

WANTED—To purchase, diamonds and old-fashioned jewelry, pictures, engravings, china, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 43 Johnson street.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, golds, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 43 Johnson street.

INDIAN CURIOS—Landsberg's museum. 43 Johnson street, cheapest, greatest variety.

Cheapest place on the coast to buy curiosities—Landsberg's Museum, 43 Johnson street.

MONEY LOAN—on every kind of approved security. 43 Johnson street, Box 103.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

WANTED—To purchase, all kinds of surveyors' instruments, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 43 Johnson street.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions, and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—A few pure bred Brown Leghorn cockerels for sale. Apply P. O. Box 731.

FOR SALE—A complete turnout, one of the latest in the district; Grey-old black mare, first class driver; harness and low wheel cushion tire. Outfit complete, a bargain at \$300. Apply J. Rutledge, Duncan, B. C.

FOR SALE—Roster horse in good condition; light buggy and harness complete. Apply Box 488 Colonist.

FOR SALE—First class brifer, just fresh, very gentle; also family cow, good milk, gentle. Can be seen after 3 p. m. in Beechey, Fraser street (take Esquimalt car).

WANTED—Horse, buggy and harness; parties having same to dispose of please advertise. Inquire Box 451 Colonist. State full particulars and lowest price.

WANTED—General purpose horse or team of horses, 1,200 lbs.; must be sound and in good condition. Address J. R. Bailey, Ladysmith, B. C.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A manager of a city hall, lot assessed for \$1,100; price \$3,200. Good terms.

2 STOREY HOUSE—Near Fountain, Douglas street; sewer, electric light; \$1,700.

12 ACRES RANCH—Head of Victoria Arm, 8 acres cleared; barns, water; stables for 12 cows; \$2,500.

10 ROOMED HOUSE—5 minutes from city hall; up-to-date; \$1,900.

2-STOREY HOUSE—Close in; corner; large lot; \$1,600. Cash required \$400, balance, \$12 per month.

\$3,000 to loan, 1st mortgage; 6 per cent.

REAL ESTATE

Matson & Coles

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

23 BROAD ST.

MODERN BUNGALOW—Facing Beacon Hill Park. Rent \$25, or for sale cheap. 2 1/2 ACRES—Lovely building site, 15 miles from P. O.—\$2,100.

13 ACRES—Near town; all cleared—\$2,750.

16 ACRES—Gordon Head; on water; mostly cultivated—\$250 an acre.

GOOD LOT—Victoria West—\$150.

20 ACRES—40 miles from car; first class land; good investment at \$25 per acre.

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents, Notaries Public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BUY NOW

ACRE OR 10-ACRE BLOCKS

in the

TOLMIE ESTATE

(Saanch Road, Quadra St. and Cook St. run through the property)

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on improved real estate security at current rates of interest.

Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD.

Victoria Office: Cor. Broad and View Sts.

H. M. DALY,

Manager

FOR SALE—The vacant corner of 84 Charles street and Rockland avenue.

FOR SALE—Several nice Islands near Sidney; at \$20 per acre.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres at Rupert; crown grant carries coal and timber.

FOR SALE—Timber land, fruit land, ranch land.

FOR SALE—100 fine lots at Oak Bay, \$75 to \$500; good beach in front.

FOR SALE—Lot on Richmond avenue; \$500.

FOR SALE—140 acres on Mayne Island; \$750 per acre.

TO LET OR LEASE—Fine bungalow, at Oak Bay; 8 bedrooms.

WANTED—Property to sell.

WANTED—Furnished house for 6 months.

WANTED—Property owners to list property for sale with us. We have clients in all parts of the Dominion.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS looked after. Rents collected.

STOCKS & BONDS

FOR SALE.

Beaumont Boggs

'Phone 30. 42 Fort St.

COTTAGE—Near Government Buildings; modern, choice garden, corner lot. Easy terms.

OAK BAY AVENUE—Handsome, modern dwelling; 1 acre land. Must be sold; owner leaving city.

TO LET—House, barn and orchard; No. 17 Springvale. Rent, \$12.

TO LET—House, Vancouver street, near Park. Rent, \$12.

FARM—"Home List" contains over 60 farms in Vancouver Island, and is sent free on application.

FARM AT SOUTH SAANICH—Large new Bungalow, 24 miles from Saanich; 60 acres good land, clay sub-soil; 23 acres cultivated, balance pasture. Water piped to building; orchard, barn, stable, sheds. This is a very choice property and well worth price, \$8,500.

TO LET—House, Beacon street, near Park—\$18.

TO LET—Cottage, Esquimalt road—\$10.

TO LET—Cottage No. 25 Parry street, James Bay. Rent \$16.00.

ESQUIMALT—Suitable for subdivision. 250 acres on water. Price, \$40 per acre.

J. Musgrave

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

17 TROUBLE AVENUE.

FOR SALE—Sheep Ranch, on one of the Gulf Islands, containing nearly Seven Thousand Acres. Crown Granted; all under fence; good house; large orchard; about 30 acres of land under cultivation; a large amount of valuable timber on the property.

FOR SALE—Residence of ten rooms in best part of city, commanding fine view; electric light, good stable, etc.

FOR SALE—Near Duncan, at the mouth of Cowichan river; fine farm of fifty acres, all cleared; has been run as a dairy farm; new house, good barn, etc. This is a well known property, and one of the best in the district.

E. White, 100 Gov't Street

2 1/2 ACRES—Near Beacon Hill; splendid garden land; \$2,200.

NEW, MODERN HOUSE—5 minutes' walk from city hall; lot assessed for \$1,

REAL ESTATE

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd

30 Broad Street. Phone 1076.
P. O. Box 428, Victoria, B. C.
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

A POST CARD will bring you one of our revised farm lists, containing some of the best farms on the island.

FOR SALE—Acre in Gordon Head district, all under cultivation; fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc.; new cottage of 8 rooms, barn, woodshed and three hen houses—\$8,000. (6172)

FOR SALE—Eleven miles from Victoria city, 317 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. This is one of the best farms on Vancouver Island—\$10,500. (2538)

FOR SALE—Somerset Island, 100 acres, principally drained, heavy dam, excellent soil; 4 miles from E. & J. railway, on good roads—\$11,000. (2573)

FOR SALE—Prospect Lake, 100 acres with water frontage, house and dwelling combined; fine pleasure resort—\$2,500. (2634)

FOR SALE—Highland district, 174 acres, 25 acres cleared, 100 acres fenced, small house and barn, 100 acres of this good bottom land—\$3,000. (2653)

FOR SALE—North Saanich, 120 acres, all fenced and cultivated; dwelling of 7 rooms, bath and pantry; running stream of good water; barn 40x60; 150 fruit trees in full bearing; near salt water, 2 miles from railway—\$15,000. (2576)

FOR SALE—Cordova Bay, the great summer resort, 52 acres, of which 3 are under cultivation, 8 acres slashed, balance good timber—\$4,400. (2812)

FOR SALE—Koksilah river, 45 acres, of which 1 acre is under cultivation, 5 acres slashed, balance all good cedar; small shack and barn—\$400. (2839)

FOR SALE—Somerset district, 100 acres, of which there are 100 acres of bottom land, balance all hill, 1 1/2 acres of orchard, 30 acres under cultivation; dwelling of 7 rooms, barn and implements may be purchased at a bargain. 2844

FOR SALE—Salt Spring Island, 160 acres, of which 11 acres are cleared, 100 acres fenced; orchard of 100 trees; good view and close to schoolhouse—\$650. (2844)

FOR SALE—We have a large list of property on Salt Spring Island, and shall be pleased to furnish you with one.

FOR SALE—Lake district, 48 acres, of which 7 acres are slashed, 20 acres under cultivation, balance covered with small pine, 100 acres of lake, 60 acres of bottom land, close to railway—\$3,000. (2971)

FOR SALE—The whole of one island, containing 1,400 acres and two dwellings. For further particulars call or write. (2972)

FOR SALE—Gordon Head, 14 acres, all under cultivation; 5 roomed new dwelling, stable and outbuildings; 625 young fruit trees; 1 1/2 acres in strawberries; 2 good cow sheds, all as a going concern—\$3,500. (3253)

FOR SALE—Clarence street (James Bay), modern bungalow of 5 rooms, basement and all modern conveniences, for \$2,100. (1052)

FOR SALE—Beacon street, overlooking Beacon Hill park, modern bungalow of 5 rooms, bath, stable, stone foundation, only two years old—\$2,350. (1032)

FOR SALE—Superior street, 6 roomed, modern dwelling and fruit trees; fine garden, full of fruit, all modern; central air—\$6,000. (1015)

FOR SALE—Lake district, only 6 miles from Victoria, 11 acres and new bungalow, for \$2,500. (325)

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, 1 lot and cottage of 5 rooms, bath, pantry and electric light. (358)

FOR SALE—3 1/2 acres in Mount Tolleme, covered with large and small oak trees, beautiful site for gentleman's residence. (382)

TO LET—Two well situated hotels, one furnished; to lease on very reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—One waterfront lot in James Bay for \$2,100. (2153)

FOR SALE—2 acres within a block of the Gorge car line, all under cultivation, with water laid on; stable, stone foundation, etc.—\$1,500. (3)

FOR SALE—One acre and new modern bungalow, on the Gorge car line; all under cultivation, fruit, flowers and shrubs—\$4,000. (884)

FOR SALE—Ontario street (James Bay), modern cottage and full sized lot—\$1,500. (512)

Money to loan.
Fire Insurance written.
Estates managed.
Dwellings and stores for sale or to let.

BEFORE BUYING we would ask you to call and get our list of properties which we are now offering.

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

\$2,250—128 acres, 30 cultivated, suitable for dairy; fine house; Cowichan.

\$2,800—70 acres, all good bottom land, 23 cultivated, 25 fenced; Cowichan.

\$1,000—8 acres; small cottage; Deadman's River.

\$1,400—47 acres, 60 cultivated; 5 room cottage; good land.

\$2,000—200 acres, 10 cultivated; 5 room orchard; Cobble Hill.

\$3,000—48 acres, 1 slashed, 20 under bottom; 15 minutes from city waterfront.

\$3,500—100 acres, 40 cultivated, 20 slashed; 5 room house, barn, 150 fruit trees, cheap farm on the market at Shawanigan.

\$5,500—100 acres, 30 cultivated; 7 room house, orchard, 8 miles out.

\$550—100 acres; 1 room cottage, barn; 40 acres good land, balance heavy timber.

\$2,250—10 acres, 1 acres in fruit; 5 room cottage, stable, outhouses, good well; 5 miles out.

\$1,500—1 1/2 acres, Macaulay Point.

\$3,000—17 acres, 10 cultivated, 7 pasture, good fruit land; 3 miles out.

\$4,000—20 acres, 20 cultivated, 10 slashed, good 8 room house, orchard.

\$15,000—107 acres, 40 cultivated, 30 pasture; 5 room house, facing sea.

\$1,200—6 acres, all cultivated; 2 storey 9 room house; orchard, Terms.

FOR SALE

TWO LOTS fronting Victoria Harbor, each 50 feet wide, 11 feet deep, with two large warehouses; also wharf in front of both.

LOTS 188 and 189, Victoria City, situate at corner of Yates and Wharf streets—a snarl!

FRUIT LAND in quantities to suit purchaser, close to town.

CRAGIE LEB FARM property, having been subdivided into lots, affords excellent sites for suburban residences. The Gorge car line within a few minutes' walk of most of the property, renders this specially desirable property.

SEVENTY-NINE ACRES with frontage on Sooke Harbor.

THREE ACRES LAND in Esquimalt town, at car terminus.

J. STUART YATES,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

REAL ESTATE

F. J. O'Reilly. C. T. Cross.

Cross & Co.

REAL ESTATE. MINES.

Bank of Montreal Building, Victoria, B. C.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE PROPERTY—This charming residential property is only 10 minutes' walk from post office. We will divide to suit purchasers. Call and see us.

VICTORIA WEST—2 lots on waterfront; 5 room house, modern; stable and chicken houses, fruit trees, etc.—\$2,300.

VERY DESIRABLE MODERN RESIDENCE—2 minutes from car, first class condition—\$8,500.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS—Close in, at assessed value.

LOT WITH HOUSE—South Turner; cheap.

NINE ROOM HOUSE—Modern; 1/2 acre ground; Terrace avenue. One of the finest views in city, overlooking Rockland avenue, with good view of sea and islands. Cheap for quick sale.

WANTED—Acre property and city lots. Parties desiring to sell will do well to list with us.

BUSINESS PROPERTY on Yates, for sale cheap.

NICE ACRE LOTS near city limits, for sale.

WE HAVE some good buys in mining property that will repay examination.

TIMBER LANDS wanted.

NOTE ADDRESS—Bank of Montreal Building.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TIMBER LIMITS.

2,000 ACRES TIMBER LANDS for sale, crown granted.

\$1,000—Small house and 2 large lots on Hillside avenue, close to car line.

\$100—Lots, Fairfield Estate, 50x120 each; water lots, \$200 each. Very easy terms.

5 ACRES—Inside city limits, all good land, under cultivation, double frontage. Cheap.

6 ROOMED HOUSE and 0 acres of land, close to Victoria, on good road; splendid soil and nearly all under cultivation.

CALEDONIA PARK—Lots, 500 upwards, on the instalment plan. Maps and particulars at office.

BARGAIN IN ACREAGE—15 acres with in city limits, chiefly cleared, with a beautiful view—cheap.

SIX LOTS—Facing Beacon Hill Park, all under cultivation; splendid building site, \$5,000.

\$2,400—5 room modern cottage, situated on hillside, with outhouses, orchard, garden; 1 minute from street cars.

\$200—5 lots on Oak Bay avenue, only \$200 each. Will sell separately.

JAMES BAY—6 roomed, modern cottage (all conveniences, including gas); almost new, with brick foundation; only 10 minutes from post office. \$2,500; terms.

6 ROOMED HOUSE—Close in; full sized lot; fruit trees; modern in every respect; \$2,100. This is cheap.

\$800—6 roomed house on car line, James Bay; modern in every respect.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS—60x210 each, in good neighborhood, will be sold at sacrifice prices to close an estate.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, \$5 per month, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

\$550—Victoria West; cottage in good order, sewer and electric light; handy to car.

\$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home as the terms we offer.

FOURTH STREET—\$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's Road.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, \$200 each.

FAIRMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

\$100 CASH and \$15 per month will buy a good cottage, ornamental lot, James Bay; sewer connections, etc.

VICTORIA ARM—7 roomed cottage, acre of ground, good bearing orchard, large water frontage. Cheap to immediate purchaser.

YATES ST.—\$1,800 will buy an 8 roomed house and lot, 50x120. Half cash, balance on easy terms.

\$250—Lot on Third street, 50x133; two acre trances.

NEW SUBDIVISION—James Bay, full sized lots; only \$400 on instalment plan.

\$1,700—2 storey dwelling on car line, James Bay; lot 50x135; sewer, etc. (A bargain).

\$2,000—Acre of ground; good 5 roomed cottage; fruit trees, etc., on car line.

\$2,100—6 room cottage and 1/2 acre, on car line—a bargain.

8 ROOMED DWELLING—Acre of ground, fruit trees and small fruit of all sorts, vegetables, suitable for chicken raising; 2 minutes from car line. Worth while inspecting.

RESIDENCES—A large list of handsome residences with grounds. Call for particulars.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS on Salt Spring Island for sale. Call for particulars.

WATER FRONTAGE, VICTORIA ARM—Three acres, with cottage, all under cultivation, gentle slope to the Arm; at a bargain; valuable for commercial as well as residential purposes.

12 ACRES—In South Saanich, with small house; portion of land cleared and laid out in fruit; A1 fruit land. Price \$1,200.

JAMES BAY—Modern cottage (corner); fruit trees, etc.; \$1,450.

11 ACRES—Close to Victoria, with 8 acres under cultivation; 5 acres of this is in fruit trees and other small fruits; built, 120x120, etc.

\$500—3 roomed cottage and lot on Oak Bay avenue; just inside city limits.

FOR SALE—A large modern residence, with nearly two acres of ground, complete in every respect, situated in the most desirable residential portion of the city.

TO LET—2 houses, Stanley avenue; \$10 and \$18 per month.

FOR SALE—8 roomed house on Sylvia street, off Dallas road. Price, \$2,750.

FARM FOR SALE—85 acres in South Saanich; fine house, good water.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

36 Broad Street

FOR SALE—2 city lots and small house, Hillside avenue; a bargain at \$1,000.

TO LET—2 houses, Stanley avenue; \$10 and \$18 per month.

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FOR SALE—8 roomed house on Sylvia street, off Dallas road. Price, \$2,750.

FARM FOR SALE—85 acres in South Saanich; fine house, good water.

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Memorable Struggles in Commons

In the fifth of a series of historical sketches appearing in the Canadian Magazine, Mr. J. E. McCready deals interestingly with stirring scenes in the days when the Dominion was young. The article says in part:

A Fenian army, 3,000 strong, had appeared at Ogdensburg, only 50 miles away, threatening the national capital. I well remember the almost panic that prevailed in the early spring of 1870. The Civil Service brigade were called out at 4 o'clock in the morning and served with ball cartridges to guard the city. Parliament Square bristled with artillery and bayonets. The gold and silver from the banks in Ottawa was carted to the vaults beneath the departmental buildings. The Carleton battalion was hurried off to Prescott. To add to the general alarm, a man on horseback was suddenly struck and killed by a bullet from across the Ottawa river. At the inquest there was found in the dead man's pocket a subscription in aid of the Fenian invasion, headed by himself with \$40, and with smaller subscriptions from his sometime respectable neighbors. Obviously the Fenians were coming to take the country and had made peace with them in advance.

"The first census of the Dominion was taken. The Treaty of Washington was negotiated, and a storm was raised against it. The Alabama Claims were to be settled and no recognition given to Canada's claims against the United States for the repeated invasions of our soil by armed marauders, equipped with United States rifles and bayonets and United States service ammunition that had slain our sons and brothers at Ridgeway. A public debate among the young men of the civil service chiefly, was arranged to discuss the treaty, and some of us who spoke against its provisions felt that we placed our official heads in jeopardy. The large hall was crowded, a hundred members of Parliament being present. Our speeches were printed in the papers of the following morning. The vote at the close was strongly against the Treaty. Old supporters of the government prepared speeches to denounce it in Parliament. It was confidently predicted that the government would be defeated. In the meantime Sir John Macdonald kept his own counsel, even from his colleagues it was said.

Changed Forty Votes.

When the time came Sir John made the longest and the ablest speech that I ever heard him deliver. It was said at the time that it changed fifty votes. Certainly no other speech yet delivered in the splendid edifice on Parliament hill ever proved half so effective in that line. He was able to give such an inside view of the negotiations, the obstacles encountered, and the international perils narrowly avoided, as fully convinced his old-time followers one and all, and many beyond the pale of his party throughout the country, that he had acted for the best.

"But I am not writing history; I am not giving glimpses of men of scenes and incidents in those strenuous days, when the Dominion was young. There were cabinet changes not a few during the first parliamentary term. Ferguson, Blair, president of the council, died in December, 1867. At T. Galt had resigned as minister of finance in November of the same year. He was succeeded by John Rose, who resigned in October, 1869. There were several expectants, but Sir John Macdonald disappeared from his seat in the ludicrous conflict, and to save himself leaped upon the table, and even there was hardly best by those who would carry him off. He beat off his assailants with an umbrella. I think it was a borrowed one. Sir Francis is said to have wielded it, and there were broken ribs before they were driven off.

"While the fight was thus progressing in the centre of the battlefield, the opposed right and left wings were having a hot engagement near the main entrance. A group clenched in close

embance had gone down on the floor, where Grit and Tory bit the dust together. Meanwhile there had been a pause in the centre, and then—

The war that for a space did fall, Now freely thundering swelled the gale.

"'Sandfield' was the cry.

"The table was carried by the fierce assault, lifted high on one side, and John Sandfield, with one tremendous leap, vaulted over the sloped heads of those who were overthrowing his fortress and presently appeared in the gallery above, his long, lean figure trembling with excitement as he still flourished what remained of the umbrella.

"When the battle came to an end, it was throughout a good-natured affair. The men who had won the victory, but when the prostrate group on the floor gathered themselves up one member had his coat entirely torn off at the waist, another his coat split up the back to the collar, while others were more or less dilapidated, and all were dusty and perspiring. How the spectators in the galleries enjoyed it! To see these great and wise men engaged in a boys' rough and tumble. Yet five minutes later the House was as orderly, serious and decorous as usual, and apparently little the worse for the riot.

"Sir John A. Macdonald's illness. The spring of 1870 gave us a scene almost as sad for the time as the tragic death of McCreck, and made us acquainted with a new peril to the new Dominion. Suddenly the assembled representatives were startled by the tidings that Sir John Macdonald was dying! He had walked up to his department early in the afternoon in apparent good health, and the whole was in the early days taken by sending the years to the right and the ways to the left. One turbulent and ridiculous scene arising out of this method, long since changed, rises vividly before my vision. It matters not what the question was, John Sandfield Macdonald (then premier of Ontario) was in the chair at the head of the clerk's table. He had ordered a division of this kind in order to determine which of the two nearly equal parties of years and ways was in the majority. Members began quickly to cross the floor in opposite directions. In the rush the opposing element met in the open space in the centre of the chamber. Here began a struggle. It was not a contest of words, but of physical strength and endurance. Each party sought to hold its own forces intact and to make as many captives as possible. There were charges and counter-charges, tags of war, assaults and reprisals. Old and young joined with great hilarity and spirit in the mimic battle.

"MacKenzie and Rymal seized Sir George Cartier, and lifting him bodily, carried him over to their side, but he was quickly rescued by a giant bench man, Dr. Fortin, from Gaspe, who strode across the floor like Hector or Dioned, bore him back within the lines. MacKenzie himself was captured a little later in the fray, but was in turn rescued by Reform muscle. Sir John, too, was threatened, but eluded his pursuers by one of his best 'double shuffles' and found safe shelter amid a phalanx of the ways. The chairman was forced from his seat in the ludicrous conflict, and to save himself leaped upon the table, and even there was hardly best by those who would carry him off. He beat off his assailants with an umbrella. I think it was a borrowed one. Sir Francis is said to have wielded it, and there were broken ribs before they were driven off.

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the Christian. Writing from the Sailors' Rest, Havre, Mrs. Alice Jane Home says: "Pleasant it was this afternoon to see the shopmen of our largest grocery store, which has branch depots in almost every large town in France, inserting into parcels the following leaflet:

"According to the law of a weekly rest-day, just voted by parliament, our shops will be closed every Sunday from September 1.

It is just twenty-five years since the French Protestant branch of the International Federation for the Observation of Sunday was founded. Other societies rose advocating the same reform from various points of view; and now, at last, the victory has come. The aim of the Society Protestants will now be to operate on public opinion the direction of spiritualizing the day of rest—a task by no means light in a country like France."

KNOWLEDGE V. CRIME.

The latest development of crime is burglary by motorcar. This is a vivid illustration of the resourcefulness of the spirit of evil. No sooner is a new device perfected, which is meant for the benefit of the human race, than it is seized upon in the interests of wrong as well as right-doing. Those who claim that civilization and intellectual and social culture are remedial of evil have to meet the stubborn evidence provided by facts like these, are their optimistic theory can be established. True betterment comes from an entire and unbroken intellectual enlightenment. Increase of knowledge and power, in the wrong hands, only leads to wider power and mischief. It is only when education is permeated with the moral (which is in the last resource the religious) spirit, that the ever-broadening stream of civilization can flow pure and clean.—The Christian.

Canada's Antiquated Fortress Garrisons

Toronto Mail and Empire.

It is officially announced that Canada has taken possession of the fortress garrisons of Halifax and Esquimaux. We have for some time reconciled ourselves to the supposed necessity for putting a little standing army into these fortress garrisons to protect them against the assaults of foes by land and by sea.

A False Standard.

When, however, we come to consider the momentous action of one nation making war upon another it would be difficult to find in modern history an instance where one nation woke up in the morning and found another in an armed camp outside the walls with not even a previous rumor of hostilities. Why, then, is it supposed to be necessary to maintain and house an army in time of peace at great expense to the community? The most obvious reason appears to be that the British Dominion is merely following British precedent? If this is the assumption, it is pertinent to point out that the present minister of war in England has laid down the principle that the regular army in Great Britain is organized and maintained for "overseas purposes," to serve in any part of the world in connection with her widespread Empire, and not for home defence.

English Admire the Swiss.

We are now brought to a point of great bewilderment on the part of the average citizen. What other model have we than the "overseas" purpose of regular army of England? The answer is simple. We have only to get some of the broadly disseminated pamphlets in England sent out by powerful organizations existing there to try to awaken the popular mind in favor of some form of national defence organization as well as the more expensive "overseas purposes" regular army. In one of these pamphlets we find a pertinent example. It is the Swiss. There is one small nation in Europe which has won the admiration of the whole world for its ardent patriotism and the common-sense manner in which it manages its affairs, military and civil. That country is Switzerland.

The Swiss Idea.

In some of these pamphlets we find that the Swiss people do not consider that the safety of their country depends only on professional soldiers. We find by the pamphlets referred to that the poor misguided Swiss, instead of keeping their fortress garrisons perpetually filled with a little army, working hard at drill, rely on the citizen army for the defence of these fortress garrisons, and maintain a few expert artisans permanently in each to keep everything in good repair and to prevent anything like a surprise of the fortress before the local forces for its defence could assemble. In Switzerland every man liable to serve has his rifle and clothing, and he knows just where to report at a moment's notice.

The War Garrisons.

It is interesting to make a few extracts from some of the English pamphlets advocating the Swiss system for the British Isles. "The troops composing the war garrisons of the St. Gotthard and St. Maurice defences are drawn partly from the 'elite' and partly from the 'landwehr.' They consist of—

(1) For St. Gotthard Fortress defences: Staff; 10 infantry battalions, two fortress artillery brigade divisions, two machine gun companies, one fortress sapper company, four sapper companies, one telegraph company, and one ambulance company.

(2) For St. Maurice Fortress defences: Staff; five infantry battalions, one fortress artillery brigade division, one machine gun company, one fortress sapper company, one sapper company, one telegraph company, one ambulance company, and one-half a brigade division of position artillery.

The Training in Peace.

"The whole of the instruction and training of these troops, including both recruits and repetition courses, is carried out in the neighborhood of the defensive positions under the orders of the commandant of the defences. The commandant of the St. Gotthard defences has the rank of a divisional commander, and is assisted by a staff numbering 24 officers. The commandant of the St. Maurice defences ranks as a brigadier, and has a staff of nine officers. The commandants are directly responsible to the military department in time of peace, and to the commander-in-chief in time of war. None of the troops under their command may be withdrawn for other

purposes except by order of the commander-in-chief.

Protection Against Surprise.

"As a protection against surprise before mobilization is completed, the commandants of the St. Gotthard and St. Maurice defences have at their disposal:

"(a) The Fort Guards—Men on permanent pay, who have charge of the forts in peace time, and keep them in repair. They number about 100 in all, and are mostly artisans and workmen who have served in the 'elite'.

"(b) The Regional Guard—Consisting of all men of the surrounding valleys during their period of service in the 'elite' and 'landwehr.' As soon as the proper war garrison (above enumerated) has been mobilized the regional guard will be dissolved, and the men composing it will join the various army units to which they belong."

Position Artillery.

Switzerland's citizen soldiery have among other things "position artillery," some 25 companies of foot artillery grouped into five brigade divisions of five batteries each. A special corps for the defence of the fortifications consists of: (1) Fortress artillery of eight companies of gunners and three of observers; (2) three machine gun detachments armed with Maxim; (3) three companies of fortress engineers, each having clearly-defined duties to perform in or outside the fortifications.

Engineers—The fortress engineers consist of sappers, bridging detachments, telegraphists, a railway pioneer battalion, and a balloon detachment. Owing to the care that is taken in the selection of these men their average technical ability is very high, and their reputation for good order and discipline is well known.

ENGLAND'S FIRST PROTESTANT MINISTER.

In passing along the Strand, which great thoroughfare seems to grow in no difference in connection with the completion of Kingsway, Somerset House reminds us of the builder of the palace which formerly stood on the site, and named after its builder, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. He was brother of Jane Seymour, mother of Edward VI., a fair young woman whom the King may have first seen during a visit to her father's seat of Wulf Hall in Wiltshire. These were not ordinary but dangerous times. One wife of the King, Anne Boleyn, had suffered death because the English Bluebird wished for a change; and not long afterwards, a fourth wife, Catherine Howard, suffered a like fate after an illegal trial. Edward Seymour was one of those who rose in favor with the old King; he became a favorite at court, and was present when Henry died. One estate given him for services rendered was Chelsea-place, where Temple Bar, which bestems the site of Somerset House.

Our First Protestant Ruler.

When the child-king, Edward VI., succeeded to the crown, the country seemed to be in some measure divided against itself. There were those who desired that the Pope should retain his hold on the country; Edward Seymour was the leader of those who advanced the Protestant reformation. As protector of the realm under the young Protestant King, he was England's first Protestant ruler. As such he had no compromise to make with Rome. The infamous Six Articles Act, under which so many suffered death, was repealed; the faith of the Primitive church was restored; the cause of the common people was advanced in every possible way; and it was hoped to bring about the friendly union of England and Scotland by the marriage of Edward to Mary Queen of Scots. As the friend of John Calvin, Seymour looked with favor on the continental Protestant leaders. The story of Edward Seymour's life, as well as of the palace he built in the Strand, is well told by Messrs. Neeld and Webster in a finely-illustrated volume just issued—Somerset House, Past and Present (P. Fisher Unwin). The testimony of his enemies in regard to Seymour's character has been too generally accepted. He is said to have been rapacious, and to have destroyed sacred buildings; but "reared in the school of Protestantism," it is said, "he was taught by the very force of habit to abhor the emblems of ritualism and Rome."

As Duke of Somerset, Edward Seymour was greatly beloved by the people of London; but, notwithstanding this, and that he was also uncle to the King, Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, was able to get up a charge against the protector, and he was beheaded on Tower Hill on a winter morning early in 1552. Foxe, the martyrologist, gives a vivid account of the scene, and shows that a thrill of horror and terror ran through the vast multitude assembled, who behaved as if some supernatural agency was at work. The Roman party were thus instrumental in judiciously murdering the Protestant of his day next the King; and for the time it may have seemed as though the light of the Reformation was being put out. It was not, however, at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, November 17, 1558, bonfires blazed in London streets, church bells rang joyfully throughout the city. The Reformation had come back, and had come to stay.—G. H. P.

In colonial farming, Peru boasts of a curious but rapidly passing survival of prehistoric industry. The cochineal is first recognized as an insect by the microscope of Luewenhoek, in 1702, thrives in tropical America, where it seems to have been cultivated for centuries before Cortez conquered Mexico. Since attracting the attention of King Ferdinand in 1518 it has been famed as one of the finest dyes. It is still unequalled for brilliant and permanent coloring, but it is being displaced by coal-tar products, and the demand has been dwindling in recent years, though the Peruvian yield yet amounts to several million dollars annually. The insect is exceedingly minute, the living female—twice as large as the male—weighing only one-tenth of a grain, while 70,000 of the dried bodies are required to make a pound. The females outnumber the males 200 to 1, the latter being quite useless for coloring. The insects appear rather mysteriously after the rainy portion of the year, and soon cover the royal plant, a kind of cactus, living only a few days at most, and multiplying only a few hours.

The insects are so rapidly that three crops are gathered in the dry season of seven months.

Sir John Gorst has been appointed special commissioner to represent the British government at the New Zealand International Exhibition, which is to be opened at Christchurch on November 1.



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PAKAI SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY. DIRECT LINE TO HAWAII.
S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Oct. 4.
S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Oct. 13.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 17.
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Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

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For Hazelton and the Bulkley Valley, Bella Coola and all Cannery Ports.

Freight must be delivered before 6 p. m. on MONDAY, at Turner-Beeton's wharf, foot of Yates St. For rates, freight and further particulars apply at office on Wharf. Next sailing, Oct. 9, 1906. Phone 1164.

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Appeal to Britishers to Recognize Greatness of Imperial Dominion

London Daily Telegraph.

Since Mr. Rudyard Kipling infelicitously described Canada as "My Lady of the Snows," as though it were a country frozen up against all the warm, expanding influences of human progress, Canadians have time and again expressed their feelings, bluntly in colonial fashion, with reference to the general attitude of the people of the United Kingdom towards the country of their adoption. In addressing the British Medical Association, which this year met in Toronto, the lieutenant-governor of the province of Ontario has once again raised the complaint that so many have made before him. What has struck him, on visiting Great Britain, he remarked, was "the apathy shown there regarding Canada and Canadian affairs," adding that he had met with "ignorance wholly inexcusable" in London and elsewhere in England. We fear we must plead guilty to the indictment, Englishmen, possibly owing to their insular position, are apt to be self-centred. Though now and again the imperial sentiment gets into men's hearts, and they look beyond the limits of these small islands to the great daughter-lands beyond, and realize something of all that the future has in store for them, there are never wanting statesmen and others of myopic vision who will urge them that if they would succeed they must keep their eyes glued to their own concerns, and leave the colonists to work out their own salvation according to their own ideas. It is a petty, narrow, short-sighted outlook for those who are citizens of no mean empire, and it tends to retard the onward movement of the Imperial idea, which is as inevitable of realization as anything human can be, because it is the only goal which is worthy of a race with such a past and such a heritage as the Anglo-Saxon peoples can boast. Canadians, whose thoughts range over the fortunes of a magnificent territory which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are chilled by the extraordinary ignorance and indifference of the English people, who seem to them neither to know nor to want to know, anything of the great land of promise that stretches from the undeveloped Amazon to the "place where the nuts come from," so to Canadians it often seems that Englishmen regard the Dominion as merely the land to which scalliwags and social failures may be shipped for the

sake of convenience. They want the men and women—as many as we can spare—but they rebel against the sentimentality that they hold to be human material for too good to be thrown in the pioneer work. To those who know how love of the motherland rules in the hearts of the portion of the British race which people the Dominion it is not surprising that Canadians should shrug their shoulders at any one from Great Britain presuming to teach them the larger hope of empire. When they come to this country and feel that at this moment in its history, a refrigerator for all ills which are not bounded by the narrow seas that wash the shores of the United Kingdom, they ask themselves: "Is it not we who should conduct an imperial campaign in the very heart of the empire?" This is the challenge which the lieutenant-governor of Ontario, the home of those stout-hearted Loyalists of the past, has put forward, and it will be echoed by Canadians in the far Rockies, up in the Hudson Bay Territory, and in the rolling prairies of the great Northwest, now yellow under harvest with its seemingly endless vista of nodding grain. Though the Canadian government has for years past done something by lantern slides and lectures to spread the truth through our provincial towns and villages, the results have been inconsiderable because the effort has been small. But curiously enough, this propaganda has led to one extraordinary result, that in little country towns and in out-of-the-way villages, where the colonial colporteur has been, the working classes know more of the Dominion and its possibilities than most urban dwellers. Canada is a reality and a solid basis of hope in hundreds of hamlets, whereas it is a mere dull abstraction to countless leaders of national thought.

It is not time we candidly recognized the greatness which in the fullness of time awaits this vast territory, the biggest and the most promising of all those daughter-lands which pay devoted allegiance to the King? Here is a country, something, indeed, approaching half a continent, with a population which today is less than that of Greater London. It is more vast in size than the United States, and with agricultural and industrial possibilities not one whit less. Over large tracts the climate is not unlike that of which our American cousins boast. Though in the extreme

north the winter's cold is intense, it is dry and exhilarating; in British Columbia the weather is modelled on England's own special type, which we publicly deplore, and in our heart of hearts know to have few equals for a race with work to do. Canadians realize fully the greatness that is to come. A mere handful of people scattered over upwards of 3,745,000 square miles, at the rate of less than two persons to the mile—with untold wealth, iron, silver, copper, nickel, coal, and even gold, lying under their very feet, with dense virgin forests for lumber, with unrivalled sea fisheries, with a vast area which produces the best grain in the world, better even than our own little fields, and which year by year representing power, an unestimated capacity for the future factories. Canadians marvel at the blindness of those who turn a deaf ear when they prophesy of the future. They know that Canada is an undeveloped United States, and the short-cut for British commerce to the growing markets of the Far East. The farmers of the Western States of the Republic are not ignorant of the future of the Dominion. They are selling their old homesteads, and passing over the frontier with their capital and their families, finding in a new environment a wider field for enterprise, for their labor, and for the use of their garnered wealth, and a more profitable settling-ground for their families. The emigration from the States for some years has been larger than that of British subjects across the Atlantic, though lately the flow from these islands has increased, owing to an effort to solve our social problems by getting rid of our raw human material. Canada in the language of New York is "booming." She is advancing by leaps and bounds, and other trans-continental railways, three thousand five hundred miles in length, is being thrown across from sea to sea, and as her untilled soil is brought under cultivation, so factories, which already employ more than half a million hands, are springing up. Year after year the thermometer of prosperity rises, and though there are checks, such as even the United States experienced in early days, the future is so assured that Canadians have reason to marvel at the apathy which the people of the United Kingdom oftentimes show towards those who, amid many difficulties, are tilling and developing the future granary of the empire.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN FRANCE.

The French law just passed legalizing a weekly day of rest has been the result of a long and honorable agitation for this unspokeable boon, says